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PUBLICATIONS
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HEYLIN'S MEMORIAL OF WAYNFLETE.

MEMORIAL OF

BISHOP WAYNFLETE

Bishop of Winchester. 1447 - 1486

FOUNDER OF

Reign of Henry VI (27th year of) - Edward IV - Edward V - Richard III

ST MARY MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Henry VII (1st year of)

BY

DR PETER HEYLIN :

NOW FIRST EDITED FROM THE ORIGINAL MS.

BY

JOHN ROUSE BLOXAM, D. D.

FELLOW OF THE SAME COLLEGE.

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PREFACE.

It is remarkable that the MEMORIAL, which is here published for the first time from a manuscript in Heylin's own handwriting preserved in the Library of Magdalen College, Oxford, has escaped the notice of all his Biographers. It was probably written soon after the Death of Queen Anne, which is alluded to in stanza 107, and which mournful event took place on the 2nd of March, A. D. 1619, the very year in which the author was admitted perpetual fellow of Magdalen College. The notes with one or two exceptions are given from the MS.

Notwithstanding the excellent Notice and Republication of Barnard's Life of Heylyn in the 1st volume of his History of the Reformation, lately edited for the Ecclesiastical History Society by Mr Robertson, I have deemed that it would not be unacceptable to the Readers of the MEMORIAL to give them here certain Extracts "out of an account of Dr Heylyn's life written by himself to April 8th, 1645," copied by Anthony Wood from the original MS., which, he mentions, was lent him by Mr Henry Heylyn of Minster Lovell, 8th July 1673. Mr Robertson alludes to these memoranda (Introductory notice xxv), but does not appear to have consulted the copy of them, which may be found among Wood's MSS. (E. 4.) in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

HEYLYN'S OWN MEMORANDA.

1599. 29 Nov. being Thursday and S. Andrew's Eve, I was born at Burford in the countie of Oxon, (to which place my father had remooved from Lechlade the 11 July before) between 8 and 9 of the clock in the morn. (the sun being in Horoscope of my nativitie, and the houses verie well disposed,' promising good constitution of Body and success of fortunes which God grant) and was christened in the parish church there on Sunday, Dec. 9.

My father Henry Heylyn[1] descended from the antient familie of the Heylyns of Pentre Heylyn in Montgomerie shire, then part of Powis land, from the princes whereof they were descended, and to whome they were hereditarie cup-bearers, for so the word doth signifie in the Welsh or British, and afterwards of great authoritie with the Princes of N. Wales, which appeareth, in that Llewellyn the last prince of that countrie made choice of Grono ap Heylyn to treat with the comissioners of Ed. I, K. of England, for the concluding of a full and finall peace between them, which they did accordingly an. 1282.

My mother Elizab. Clampard, was daughter of Francis Clamp., of Wrotham in Kent and of Marie Dodge his wife, descended in a direct line from that Peter Dodge of Stopworth in Cheshire, to whom K. Ed. I gave the Seigneurie or Lordship of Pactenhugh, in the Baronie of Coldingham in the realme of Scotland, as well for his especiall services in the seige of Barwick and Dunbarre, as for his valour

(1) An attorney, as I have heard.

shewen in divers battells "encountre son grand enimy et Rebelle Le Balliol Roy d' Escose et vassal d' Angleterre," as the words are, in the originall charter of Armes given to the said Pet. Dodge by Guyen K. of Armes, at the King's command, dat. 8 Apr. in the 34 of Ed. I, Dom. 1306.

1603. In the 3d year of my age I was like to have been chouked with a peice of pig's coat in my throat, and was thought past recovery (all meanes of help and triall failing,) when Mrs Ward, one of the neighbours, having verie long fingers, thrust one of them downe my throat, so forcibly that she cleered the passages, and my chops, which before were fallen, closed suddenly on her finger, the mark wherof shee often shewed me and carried it with her to her grave above 30 years after.

1606. In the 6th yeare of my age I began to learn my accedence under Mr North my schoolmaster, of the free school of Burford, under whome I profited so well and went so fast forwards, that when I was come to make Latine, he raised me a whole forme higher than my fellowes, and put me into my versyfying rules (to which he saw my fancie led me); and I praise God I was able to keep pace with them, though a whole forme above me, whilest I continued in the schoole.

1609. In the 10th year of my age, there was a football match appointed between some of the young men of Burford and the husbandmen and Hines of Taynton, (a neighbouring village not above a mile off); which ended at the last in fighting, in which those of Burford were too hard for the others, and drave them home into the village, broke into some of their houses, and robbed all the orchards. I was then with other boyes and children a spectator of most of the dayes business, and held the hat and band of one of the chief actors in it; which at my comming home I framed into a storye (you must needs think it was a wise one), partlye in

verse, but most in prose, after the manner of the History of the destruction of Troy and other books of chivalrie, which I began about that time to be studious of, which learned peice being much prised amongst my schoolfellowes, was borrowed of me by Laurence Hinton (after one of the Fellowes of Merton College) and by him unfortunatly (as I thought) lost.

1610. In the 11 year of my age I began to be troubled with an hoare scurf, &c.

1611. In the month of February I was sent to London to be under the cure of Dr Turner (the husband of that gentlewoman who after had a hand in the death of Sir Thomas Overbury) by whose direction I was sent to sojourn at—&c.

1613. December. In the beginning of this month (the particular day I remember not (I was sent to Oxon at the desire of Mr Davis my schoolmaster, who had brought me into my Greek Grammar (which was as farre as he could go) and was there placed under the Tuition of Mr Joseph Hill an antient B. of Div. (once fellow of C. C. College, then a commoner of Hart Hall, by whome one Mr Walt. Newberrie a Dorsetshire man, who after proved a verie zealous and pragmaticall Puritan, was made choice of to instruct me in Logick, and other universitie learning, as farre as I was capable of it. It was my father's pleasure to have me entred as a Batler only (because my elder brother being a commoner of Brodgates had been suffered to take too much libertie), which was no profit unto him (for he limited me to no expence of clothes, and commons) but very much to my discouragement, when once I understood the difference.

1614. July 22. I stood to be Demie of Magdalen College upon no other recommendations than only a letter of Sir John Walter's, being Attorney generall to the Prince his highness and a neare neighbourgh of my father's, unto Dr Langton,

who was then President of that College, by whom I was put upon the Roll in the 8th place, (being the 1st place of the 2d course) but it succeeded not that yeare.

Jan. 28. being Saturday, I was admitted commoner of Hart hall (to my great contentment) by Dr Theodore Price the then principal of it.

March 7. K. James began his journey to Cambridge, whither divers Oxford men went to observe the exercises and the manner of his entertainment there, and amongst them my Tutor Mr Newbery. At their returne there were some idle songs made of the passages there, one of which (being that which first came out) was by me translated into Latin, but at the coming out of Mr C † of Ch. Ch. which was farre the better, both the English and my Latine died.

1615. In the beginning of this year my two Tutors, Mr Hill and Mr Newbery, with some other companie, went to take the air and make merry at Woodstock, and took me along with them. The journey pleased me verie well and I made a Latine poem of it at my comming back, which was generally verie well approved of both at Harthall and Magdalen.

July 22. Saturday. I was chosen Demie of Magdalen College by Dr Langton in his first place, upon the former recommendation onlie, and was admitted on the last day of the same month, in the place of Mr Dochen then chosen Fellow &c.

1616. May 5. My mother died at Burford of a contagious burning feavour &c., and was solemnly buried in the chancell of Lechlade neare her unkle Dodge.

July 8. Monday. I was made Impositor of the Hall by Deane Brichenden, which office I held till the 4th of

† Corbet, I believe.

Jan. (which was no longer than ever any had held before) which made the Demies call me the perpetuall dictator, and occasioned a great deal of heart burning towards me, amongst the senior fellowes also, which break out into whipping and other base usuage; but I thank God I stood it out and overcame the storme at last.

July 11. Dr. Lake warden of New College chose Vicechancellor, &c.

March 8. My English Tragedy cal'd Spurius was acted privatly (as Mr White's and Mr Bernard's plaies were) in the president's lodgings.

1617. Nov. 20. Mr Holt chosen Ld (Xmas † Ld) and solemnly inaugurated on the 2d of Jan. following, in which I represented the embassador of the universitie of Vienna.

Feb. 7. I appeared a sutor for the Collectorship, but being betrayed by Exeter Coll. and deserted by Sir Chadwell of New Coll. who was to have joined with me, I sate downe upon a Wednesday morning (as soon as I had obtained the Vicechancellor's leave to stand) having cast away above £20 to buy that canvass.

Feb. 27, and March 17. I answered pro forma as determiner for my degree: the fearful bickerings in the streets on the last of the two dayes being Tuesday.

1618. Aug. 13. I began my Latin comedie called Theomachia and finisht it Sept. 14. It was never acted.

Feb. 6. Sr Dod of Exeter College had his great canvass for the collectorship, our College voycing then for Ch. Ch. in revenge of my quarrell against those of Exeter for their perfidious dealing with me the yeare before.

1619. May 31. The funeralls of Q. Anne (who died at Hampton 2 Mar. last) solemnised at Oxon, Dr Goodwin the Vicechanc. preaching.

† of Magd. Coll. v. Hist. temp. 2 Marie. v. prox. pag.

July 29. Thursday. I was admitted in verum et perpetuum socium &c.

Nov. 23. Mr Stonehouse (Mag. Coll.) chosen Ld and solemnly inaugurated in the Xm. Holidaies, in which pomp I personated the Duke of Helicon, the first peere of his principalitie, and in Jan. following my shew of doublet, breeches and shirt was presented before them.

1630 June 6. A simile primo call'd at 6 of the clock in the morn. where Festus Hommius a Divine of great note in the Low countries was incorporated Dr of Div. in a pair of green stockings.

June the 26. I sate for my grace to be Mr of Arts, and had it primo &c.

Aug. 14. My good friend Mr Morebread died and was buried on the Thursday after (Aug. 17.) Mr Frewen preaching his funerall sermon, not without some scandall to the dead, and little to the praise of his owne discretion.

Dec. 16. Saturday. A solemne Convocation called, in which the E. of Pembroke Chancellour of the University did signifie his pleasure by speciall letters that from that time forwards the Mrs (who before sat bare) should wear their caps in all congregations and convocations: to which his Lordship was induced by an humble petition presented to him by the Regent Mrs, in behalf of themselves and the Non regents. For the subscribing of which the senior Mrs of this yeare (and among the rest myself) met at the Corner-Taverne at S. Maries † church in the beginning of Michaelmas Terme, Dr Prideaux the Vicechancellor being preacquainted and giving us great encouragement to go on with it. The chief solliciter of the business was Rous Clopton of C.C.Coll.

Jan. 15. Monday the first day of the Universitie

† at the west end.

Terme, the Regents first put on their caps in the congregation.

1621. May 16. incorporated A. M. at Cambridge.

June 1. By an order made in convocation, all scholars under the degree of Masters of Art and not being the sons of Bps or noble men, were enjoyned to stand uncouvered in all publick places, viz at S. Maries and the Schooles, if any Mr of Arts were present.

July 7. the Earl of Arran eldest son of the marquess of Hamilton, came to Oxon and was admitted into Exeter College under the Tutorage of Dr. Prideaux.

Aug. 26. Sunday. Mr Holidayes *Marriage of Arts,* which had been acted in Ch. Ch. hall Feb. 13. an. 1617 with no great applause, was with some foolish alterations acted before the King at Woodstock : wherupon I made a copie of verses which passed by the name of *Whoop Holiday* and gave occasion to many other copies pro et contra, made by severall men, the Deane of Ch. Ch. Dr Corbet (who loved that Boyes play verie well) putting in for one.

Nov. 7. I went to Theobald's where the court lay and presented my Geography to Prince Charles to whome it was dedicated, by whome I was received verie gratiously. I was brought unto his Highness by Sr Rob. Carre (since Earl of Ancrom) one of the Gentlemen of his Bedchamber, to whose care I was commended by my honorable Friend the Ld Danvers, who by reason of his sickness and indisposition kept himself at Cornburie all this winter.

Jan. 29. Francis Ld Norris E. of Berks killed himself with a Crossbow. The Lady Elizab. his onlie daughter and heire was afterwards married to Mr Wray.

1622. Apr. 14. Palm Sunday. Mr Knight of Broadgates preached at S. Peters, where he let fall divers dangerous passages derogatorie to the power and safetie of Soveraigne princes, which

(when he was call'd in question for them) he fathered on Paræus his comment on the Romans (where he took his Text) from whose notes he had drawne most of his observations. Upon occasion of which, the doctrine of the said Paræus was solemnely condemned in full convocation, and the book publickly burnt at Oxon June 7 next following; and after, on the 23 of the said June being Sunday, it was burnt also at St Paul's Cross, the Bishops of London (Dr Monteigne) preaching there upon that occasion.

July 26. my father died: buried in Lechelade chancell by my mother, &c.

Feb. 17. Munday, the Prince and Marquess of Bucks, began their journey towards Spaine under the borrowed names of Jack Smith and Will. Smith, for whose safe arrival in that conntrie, there was a solemne thanksgiving at Oxon, on Saturday the 19 April following, celebrated with a sermon in S. Maries, and an oration in the Schooles, a little book of verses being published and presented to the King before, in which there was a copie of mine.

1623. Oct. 5. Sunday. Prince Charles landed at Portsmouth, his comming home made knowne at Oxon on the Tuesday after, and on Thursday the 30 of the said month a solemne holyday observed for joy therof.

Oct. 26. being the 5 of Nov. according to the calendar of the church of Rome, 94 Papists were killed by the fall of a chamber in the French Embassador's house in the black Fryers London, where they were met for their devotions (the day being Sunday) and presently came out a pamphlett from beyond seas, beguiling their poore followers with an impudent Tale of the killing an 100 puritans in S. Andrew's Holborne, as they were singing a Genevian psalme, as they use to call them. At which I gave a touch in the next edition of my Geography.

1624. Apr. 6. The great canvass for Proctors, Warner of S. John's having 229 voyces, Parsons 247 of the same house too, Mr Hill of Brasnose 253, and Mr Escot of Wadham 255, the scrutinie lasted till past nine at night.

Apr. 12. Jack Harmar went towards London in the waggon, on which (as on Jack Yates returne from Lincolnshire the Jan. next before) I made a knavish song to make merry withall.

Nov. 21. The old organ of Ch. Ch. being bestowed on the universitie, was first used at S. Maries.

1625. Apr. 27. Ch. Church Canvass for Proctors. Williamson of E. Coll. having 238 voyces, Payne of Ch. Ch. 253 (wherof the Bishop of Oxford's was one) Marsh of Trinity 285, and Brookes of Oriel 292, in all 1068.

Apr. 28 My deare friend and *fidus Achates* Mr Allibond made Schoolmaster of Magdalen College in the place of Mr Barnard.

1626 Apr. 19. Another great canvass for Proctors, Thorne of Balliol having 241 voyces, Lushington of Pembroke 247. Prideaux of Exeter 294, and Sydenham of Magdalen College 296. In all 1078.

Aug. 16. Dr Laud Bishop of St David's was elected Bishop of Bath and Wells, upon the death of Bishop Lake and actually translated to that see on the 18 Sept. following, and the 6 of Oct. following was sworne Deane of the Chapter, which I take notice of the rather, because in that capacitie I began my relations to him.

Aug. 15. Tursday, the Lord George Digbye came to Magd. Coll. and was entred commoner: who afterwards was pleased to hold great correspondence with me, whilst he continued in the College.

1627. Apr. The strong plot for the Proctors broken by the flying off of Allsoules: the Proctors for this year being H.

Haliwell of Allsoules and Hide of Ch. C. who was the first Proctor which Ch. Ch. had since the yeare 1616, when they played foul with those of Magdalen and were therupon thrust out of the plot.

1628. Apr. 23. The tumultuous convocation for the choice of proctors, the competitors being Williamson of Magdalen College, More of New College, Brooch of Brasnose and Lloyd of Jesus; which two last, finding themselves like to be overborne, made an appeal to the K. which was admitted, and the convocation dissolved in a great combustion. The business being examined at court, Williamson and Lloyd were declared Proctors for that yeare, the last pretending kindred to the Dutchess of Buchingham.

Apr. 28. I began my journey to London, where my chamberfellow Mr Hord came to me, by conference with whome I found that the Puritans of Lechlade (com. Glouc.) had a plot to put Mr Phippes out of his Vicaridge. I gave him notice of it presently (for he came to Towne with me), and upon search into the business he found they had not onlie a plot upon him for his living, but for his life also. Both which as he prevented by God's great mercy (upon this discovery) so to preserve himself for the time to come, he brought the principall Actors into the Star Chamber.

Aug. 23. S. Bartholomew's eve, the D. of Bucks was killed at Portsmouth by one Felton, a discontented fellow, and a great professor: who being examined what had moved him to so foul a fact, was able to alledge no other reason, but that the Duke had been remonstrated against by the House of Commons. The news came to us at Oxon on the next day after, being Sunday. Felton was excuted for this murder at Tyburne Nov. 29, and thence sent to be hanged in chaines not farr from Portsmouth, where long he had not hanged, but his body was stolen away by some zealous Brethen, who

were before so mad upon the business, that they had caused his picture to be cut in brass and sold openly in stationer's shops.

Oct. 28. Tuesday, and S. Simon and Jude's day, I married my dearest mistress miss Lettice Heygate in the church or chapel of Magd. Coll. which I had caused to be set out in the best and richest ornaments the College had, my old and true freind Jack Allibond performing the ceremony, and kept my wedding dinner in my chamber in the College, to which I did invite some of the Fellowes of the College, some Drs of the Towne and their wives. I placed her at the head of the table, desiring her to bid her friends welcome, for the day was hers, and had the Towne musick to entertaine her withall, which I had caused to play that morning at her chamber dore, which open carriage of the business made it less suspected. The day was verie dark and rainy, which seemed somewhat ominous: but I thank God, wee have had generally a very faire and sunshining fortune. I bedded her that night at the King's head, where (I thank God I can say it safely) I exchanged maydenheads with her, and the next day went with my brother and sister to Minster &c.

1630. Apr. 11. Sunday M.S. one of the Fellowes of St Johns came verie early to my chamber, told me of the sudden death of the Earl of Pembroke the day before, and that there was an hope of the Lord Bishop of London to be Chancellour of the University &c.

Feb. 2. being Candelmas day, I was brought by my Lord of London to his Majestie, being then in his bed-chamber at Whitehall, to whome he did present the History of St George: he verie gratiously accepted of it and held some conference with me about the Argument. I presented severall copies of it fairly bound to all such Kts of the Order and men of eminencie as were about

the Towne, and was used by all of them with great respect, save only by Archbishop Abbot, and the Earl of Exeter, the first of which disliked the Argument, and the other snapped me up for a begging scholar which he was after much ashamed of, when it came to be knowne.

1631. Feb. 15. Ashwednesday, the Lord Viscount Dorchester died, and therupon the Lord Bishop of Lync. (whose great friend he was) retired unto his house of Bugden.

1632. Dec. 2. The small pox appeared on his majestie, but he soon recovered. I made a copie of English verses upon that occasion, which I presented to the King by Mr Elphine, the K. having read them over, sent them to the Queen; I had thanks from both.

1633 Aug. 25. Sunday. Dr Potter gave me one of his bookes called charitie mistaken, which he had presented to the King the same day. A prebend of Windsore designed him for his reward, then likely to be void by the promotion of the Bishop of Glocester unto Hereford. It was thought I should have been the man, and many of my friends especially the Lord Archbishop of York (D. Neile) put me hard upon it, but it did not move me, I only made this epigram upon it and so passed it by.

> When Windsore Prebend late disposed was,
> One asked me sadly how it came to pass
> Potter was chose, and Heylyn was forsaken?
> I answered 'twas by charitie mistaken.

but the Bishop of Gloucester did not move, so the business ended.

March 5. Tuesday, my 4th child borne at Westminster, a son christened Charles, &c. this child had the same cross line thorow the palme of the right hand and the same crooked fingers on both hands as I have myself, which made the old Lady Dymoke put this jest upon me, that I got children by the booke.

1634 May 24. I went to Braintford and kept my Whitsontide with with Attorney Noy: He told me of his purpose of going to Tonbridge waters the next long vacation, which I disswaded him from and advised him rather to go with me to Alresford, where he should find a better aire and a more carefull attendance. He wished after, when it was too late, he had harkned to me. He shewed me also two larg paper books of his owne hand writing, the one contayning his collections about the king's maintaining his navall power according to the practice of his ancestors, and the other about the priviledges and juisdiction of the ecclesiasticall courts: of which I gave notice to his Grace at my next going to him.

Aug. 10. I heard the sad news of Mr Noyes death, at Leicester &c.

1636. March 2. Ashwednesday, the lent courses altered, and Wednesday made the preaching day, instead of Tuesday, as it had been antiently, before the comming in of K. James.

1640. Nov. 15. The Bishop of Lync. (Williams) released out of the Tower, and became the idoll for a time of both houses. Bagshaw and Prinne* in secret conference with him at his lodgings in Westminster, which made me thinke my turne was hard at hand.

Dec. 10. A freindly complement passed upon me by the Bishop of Lyncoln, who met me in Hierusalem chamber, who thought he had me now fast enough.

Dec. 13. The great affront put upon me by the Bishop of Lyncoln as I preached at Westminster knocking the pulpit with his staff and crying aloud *No more of that point.* Many reports raised therupon, which caused me to send a copie of the whole passage as it should have been spoken, both to my friends at court and enimies in parliament.

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* Bagshewe Prynn was not then released from prison.

Dec. 15. The Bishop of Lyncoln's Action censured and my Carriage justified.

Jan. 12. The Bishop of Lyncoln preached before the King. He pleased the Puritans verie much in being so zealous for the sabbath, and against his majesties book for sports. His saying that the discipline of Geneva and Cornuries diet were fit for none but Beggars and Tradesmen, did as much displeasure. After this he declined daylie in the people's favour.

1643. Aug. 17. Dr Frewen president of Magdalen College nominated by the King to the Bishoprick of Lichfeild. Dr Brough Deane of Gloucester and Dr Oliver president of Magdalen.

1644. Apr. Sunday. Dr Frewen consecrated in Magdalen College chapel by the Archbishop of York, Bishops of Winton, Oxon, Sarum, and Peterborough.

June 2. The K. quits Oxon and goeth towards Worcester, Mr Birkenhead with him, by meanes wherof I was intreated to resume my old employment,* I did it for 4 weeks, he came againe and I gave it over.

Nov. 4. The King moved for me by the Duke of Richmond about the Deanery of York, by Mr Secretarie N. and M. E. P. His majestie demurred upon it, but gave it shortly after to Dr Marsh, one who had never lived before above the life of Curate. The Bishop of Sarum in this business did me no good office.

ADDIT.

1643. Sept. 20. Lord Viscount Falkland slaine at Newbury fight, in whom the church lost no great friend. I am sure I did not.

Sept. 27. Tuesday. I cleared myself of my employment of under Secretary (in writing Merc. Aulic.) which was committed to Mr Berkenhead, who had of late so interlaced

* Writing Mercur. Aul.

his expressions and intelligences that I could hardly call it mine; but at my going off upon his request, I wrot a little book called the rebell's catachisme, which came not out till the next February.

March 27. I was voted a Delinquent in the house of commons, by reason of my stay in Oxon, and an order sent to the committee at Portsmouth to sequester my estate and seize my goods. The taking of Reading by the Earl of Essex, Apr. 26, opened a free passage to this mischeif. My corn, cattle, and money seized upon by one Captain Wats towards the latter end of May, and all my bookes carried away to Portsmouth upon Whitsoneve. I made my case knowne unto his majestie and petitioned twice for reparations out of Norton's Estate (whose hand was to the warrant of sequestration) but was denied the first time and put off the last.

END OF THE DIARY.

It is to be lamented that the memoranda finish abruptly in November, 1644. The remainder however of Heylyn's Biography has been so well illustrated by Mr Robertson, that I will do little more than refer to it. In 1645 when the king's affairs became desperate, our author left Oxford, and wandered from place to place, reduced to the utmost necessity. At

Winchester he stayed for a while, but when that city was delivered up to the Parliament he was forced to remove again. In 1648, he went to Minster Lovel in Oxfordshire, the seat of his elder Brother, which he farmed for six or seven years of his nephew Colonel Heylin. On quitting this farm he settled at Abingdon employing himself in various publications. Upon the return of Charles II he was restored to his Spiritualities, but was not afterwards raised to any station beyond that of Sub-dean of Westminster. He died May 8, 1662, and was interred before his own stall within the Choir of the Abbey.

I have only to add that in the appendix will be found a Genealogy of the ancient Family of Patten. kindly communicated to me by its present Representative, John Wilson Patten, Esq, of Bank Hall, Co. Lancaster. M. P. for the northern Division of that County, and also a description of Magdalen College at the time of the matriculation of Prince Henry in 1605. Extracted from Isaac Wake's "Rex Platonicus" published at Oxford in 1607.

J. R. B.

The Library, S. M. Magdalen College Oxford.
June 27, A. D. 1851.

WAINFLEET'S MEMORIAL:

OR

A TRUE HISTORIOGRAPHICAL NARRATION

OF THE LIFE, AND ACTS, AND DEATH

OF THAT FAMOUS PRELATE, W. OF WAINFLEET,

B. OF WINCHESTER,

THE HONORABLE AND SOLE FOUNDER

OF

MAGDALEN COLLEGE IN OXFORD,

CONTAINING ALSO THE CHIEF OCCURRENCES IN THE

ENGLISH STATE

HAPPENING IN HIS LIFE-TIME.

NOLO VIRUM, PROPRIO REDIMAT QUI SANGUINE FAMAM:

HUNC VOLO, LAUDARI, QUI SINE MORTE POTEST.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL AND REVEREND

MR DR LANGTON,[1]

THE MOST WORTHY PRESIDENT OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

Right worthy Sir.

True is that saying of the comedian, "*Scriptorum plus est hodie, quam muscarum olim, cum caletur maxime.*"[2] and of these the most neglected, though certainly, if looked into with an impartially-judicious eye, the most to be regarded, are Poets. Since by a

(1) Dr William Langton, President of S. M. Magd. Coll., was descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, whose pedigree may be found in Oldfield's account of Waynflete, p. 207. He was the son of John Langton and Anne d. and h. of L. Palmer of Burgh, born in 1572, elected Probationer of Magdalen College in 1591, and perpetual Fellow in the following year; Prælector of Logic, 1596. He resigned his Fellowship in 1608, but was elected President on the 19 Nov. 1610. He married Mary, d. of Sir William Stonehouse Bart of Radley, Berks: and died, Oct. 10, 1626.—He lies buried in the College Chapel, where a monument containing his effigy was raised to his memory with the following inscription: PIÆ MEMORIÆ EXCELLENTISSIMI VIRI GULIELMI LANGTON, AGRO LINCOLNIENSI, VILLA COGNOMINI, FAMILIA VETERE ORIUNDI, GENTILITIA CLARITATE, NECNON VITA CONSIMILI, IN SACRA THEOLOGIA DOCTORIS, SAPIENTIA ET ARTE EXIMII, MODESTIA SUA CONSPICUI MAGIS, QUAM TITULORUM INANI FULGORE: HUIC COLLEGIO NON SINE MAGNO BONARUM LITERARUM ET PIETATIS INCREMENTO XVI ANNIS PRÆFUIT: HANC VICEM REDDIDIT CHARA UXOR, AFFECTU MAGNO, SUMPTU MODICO, AMORE ET OBSERVANTIA SUA SIC CONTENTA DEFUNGI, CUI HAUD ILLO MARMORE ESSET SATISFACTURA. OBIIT AN: SALUT: MDCXXVI, OCT. X, ÆTATIS SUÆ LIIII.

(2) PLAUT.

general consent, it is thought, if not better, yet in an equal degree of worthiness, to commit to memory things that have been done, and to do things worthy remembrance. But since actions may seem to be twofold, such as being done, though in themselves praiseworthy, are yet prone to perish with the authors: and such as leave behind them a sufficient memorial: certainly the former would utterly be inwrapt in the dark clouds of oblivion, if not eternized by some worthy Pen-man. Achilles' valour, Ulysses' policy, Æneas' piety, had without doubt long since been forgotten, if not celebrated by the divine poems of Homer and Virgil:

> "neque,
> si chartæ sileant quod bene feceris,
> mercedem tuleris." [3]

But do the latter also want an Historiographer? I will not take upon me presuming on mine own judgement to determine this controversy. Let Horace pronounce the sentence. Romulus in the foundation of Rome, one would think, had left a sufficient token of remembrance; and yet saith the poet;

> Quid foret Iliæ
> Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas
> obstaret meritis invida Romuli [4]?

I speak not this to extenuate the worth of our glorious Founder, for in so doing the very stones would accuse me of injustice and ingratitude, nor absolutely to affirm the necessity of blazoning his deeds by an historiographical pencil, of whose worth his

(3) HOR. CAR. lib. IV, viii, 20. (4) ID. IV, viii, 22.

walls are books, his fosterchildren perpetual registers: neither do I herein strive to arrogate to myself any meritorious applause, "*nam nihil dictum est quod non dictum fuit prius.*[5]" And the worthy Doctor,[6] not many years since a flourishing plant in this fruitful nursery, hath happily engraven his memory in everlasting characters. If, erring from my example, I have contracted some passages, and amplified others, I beseech you to let it be imputed to Poetical licence: sure I am I have observed the chiefest scope of the History: I will be bold to say with Cicero,[7] "*Hoc opus ut in apertum proferas non postulo*; *non enim tale est ut in arce poni possit quasi illa Minerva Phidiæ.*" though I dare not add the following words, "*licet ex eadem officina exiisse videatur.*" Such as it is, I humbly consecrate unto your bounty, beseeching you to allow it your customary benignity, both in reading

(5) Terent: in Prol: Eun.

(6) John Budden, s. of J. B. of Canford, Co. Dorset; matriculated at Merton, æt: 16, A. D. 1582; elected Scholar of Trinity, 30 May, 1582; B. A. 19 Oct, 1586; M. A. Gloucester Hall, 28 June, 1586; Natural Philosophy Reader in Magd. Coll, 1594—1605; B. C. L. and D. C. L. 8 July, 1602; Principal of New Inn Hall; 28 June, 1609; Regius Professor of Civil Law, 1611; Principal of Broadgate's Hall, 1 Feb., 1618; obiit 11 June, 1620, and was buried in the chancel of St Aldate's, Oxon. In 1602, he published, "GULIELMI PATTENI, CUI WAYNFLETI AGNOMEN FUIT, WINTONIENSIS ECCLESIÆ PRÆSULIS, ET COLL: B. MARIÆ MAGD. APUD OXON. FUNDATORIS CELEBERRIMI, VITA OBITUSQUE," which was reprinted in 1681, in 4to, by Dr William Bates in his "VITÆ SELECTORUM ALIQUOT VIRORUM, QUI DOCTRINA, DIGNITATE, AUT PIETATE INCLARUERE." Vide Wood's Athenæ Oxon: Fasti, and the Preface to Chandler's Life of Waynflete. In the College Account Book of 1600, I found the following item: "Solutum Mro Budden, scripturo vitam Dni Fundatoris, ex allocatione auditorum £ 5. 0s. 0d." ED:

(7) CIC. in proœm. ad Paradoxa.

and censuring. And I hereafter will make it my utmost ambition to do somewhat far more worthy your gracious acceptance.

Hæc tamen accipias; ego te legisse putabo
Et tumidus gallâ credulitate fruar.[8]

Your worship's in all
Duty and service
PET: HEYLYN.

(8) MARTIAL: lib. V, Epig. 1.

WAYNFLETE'S MEMORIAL.

I.

Introductio.

Chant out, my Muse! in thy most pleasing strain,
That worthy Prelate's fame, whose stately deeds,
Worthy so brave a man, will still remain,
In spite of ruinous time, though time exceeds
Her former strength and age; whose worthy acts,
Fitting so grave a peer, admiring breeds
In all beholders; study, Muse! to track
His footsteps; strive to blaze abroad his name,
Whose virtues merit everlasting fame.

2.

What I receiv'd I write; Waynflete shall owe
Nothing to my invention; truth seems best
In its own garments and apparel, though
Homely and plain; and in such garments drest
I shew her here, stripp'd from that Latin tire.[1]
In which her beauties were so well exprest
By him, who snatch'd this relique from the fire,
Oxford's Justinian; may thy work remain
Till the old Chaos be return'd again!

[1] Wainfleti παλιγγενεσία scripta per D. Budden, anno 1602.

3.

NARRATIO.

Waynflete descended from a worthy race;
The father was a Patten, and the son
A Pattern of succeeding time. The place [2] [done,
From whence he came, who these good deeds hath
Was Waynflete; (seated where the roaring wave
Parch'd with the salt'ning ardor of the sun
Washeth fair Lincoln's shores;) his birth-place gave
His usual name, and brags in this, that she
First shew'd the world so brave a man as he.

4.

His mother was the daughter of a Knight,
Honor'd Sir William Brereton,[3] who in mind
Loathing effeminate ease, to shew his might,
Clad in bright steel, with favourable wind,
Arrived in France, where blood and England sway'd,
And Mars, whom he amongst them there did find
Mounted upon his Thracian steed, did aid
The English soldiers, who were thither led
By royal Henry,[4] then but lately dead.

5.

This British Alexander, England's joy,
Minos in peace and more than Mars in war,
With strong arm'd legions did the French annoy,
Taking in conquer'd cities faster far

(2) For a notice of the birthplace of the Bishop, vide Oldfield's account of Wainfleet, London, 1829. Chandler, p. 169.

(3) Sir William Brereton: vide Pedigree of the Pattens, in the Appendix: also Chandler, p. 4. (4) Henry V.

Than Rome's first monarch;[4] then the grey goose
And Bilboa blades well whet in many a war [wing
Slaughter'd the French; Henry as in a string
  Led Victory with him; what he takes in hand
  Prospers; Bellona was at his comand.

6.

But Henry dieth, and Bedford,[5] his brave brother,
Follows the wars begun with like success;
France lost one valiant foe, and finds another
Attended by like chance, like happiness;
Under this Prince our Brereton fights, and gains
Eternal credit, having nothing less
Bestow'd upon him for his forepast pains
  Than Caen, the mother-city of that place[6]
  From whence our Norman kings derive their race.

7.

Then blister'd be their tongues, that feign this man
To be a barber's[7] offspring; let such thoughts
Be smother'd in their bosoms who began
To broach this error; since they savour nought
But envy and detraction; for the arms,[8]
Which th' Heralds (that with studious pains have
To salve antiquity's oblivious harms) [sought
  Give to this House, which then so long had stood,
  Proclaim him sprung from a true gentle blood.

(4) Cæsar.

(5) John, Duke of Bedford, Regent of France. (6) Normandy.

(7) Barbour, a patronymic appellation of the Family of Waynflete: Chandler, p. 1.

(8) Vide Pedigree of the Pattens, in the Appendix.

8.

His parents knowing that the first degree
Of future happiness and eternal bliss
Was education, first ordain'd that he
Was well instructed; for our nature is
So prone to follow what we first are taught
That (will we, nill we) we shall hardly miss
Our former paths; [9] just as a vessel bought
New from the shop retains the savour still
Of that, with which her carcass once we fill.

9

Winchester first taught him his rudiments, [be
Brave Wykeham's [10] school, long may'st thou mother
To such brave children, and give nourishment
To such praise-worthy scholars; such as he,
That rais'd this stately building from the ground
Even to the skies. He [1] also came from thee,
Which in the honour of All souls did found
That worthy house, than which this land as yet
(Waynflete's excepted) knows none more complete.

10.

From Wykeham's school he shortly was translated
To Wykeham's College, where were plainly seen
The sparks of future graces emulated
By his inferiors; such as once had been

(9) Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem Testa diu. HOR. Ep. I, ii, 69.

(10) Will. Wykeham Founder of New Coll. in Oxon. and the College by Winchester.

(1) Henry Chicheley Archbishop of Canterbury.

His fellow-scholars ; ' twas admir'd by all
Superiors, that one in years so green
Should be so ripe in wit; just like a tall
Straight cedar, whose out-stretching boughs excel
The lower shrubs that under it do dwell. [2]

11

Nature in him had play'd her utmost part :
What she could give she gave ; yet these her gifts
Though exquisite, were more adorn'd by art.
He employs art and nature to his thrift,
And, seeing contentation of the mind
To be the greatest happiness, he shifts
From other slighter studies, and doth find
Ethics and Physics all things to contain
Which other-where he hunted for in vain. [3]

12.

By Physics we with knowledge do adorn
The soul's intelligencer, we discern
Falsehood from truth, we know that we were born
Not for ourselves but others, here we learn
What course the stars keep in the spangled sky,
The nature of all trees, from the low fern
Unto the vastest pine-trees ; we descry
Nature's chief secrets, and unlock the cask
In which her marvels she doth use to mask.

(2) Quantum lenta solent inter viburna cupressas. VIRG. Ecl. 1, 26.
(3) Ethica jungatur Physicæ, bene vivere si vis,
Hæc docet anatomen corporis, illa animi. OWEN: Epi:

13.

By Ethics we discern the bad from good;
If we are rich, this teacheth us to use
Our riches with discretion, lest our food
And vain apparel should these gifts misuse;
If we are poor, we want it much to ease
Our hearts with patience, lest we should abuse
His Name, that gave such blessings unto these
  And not to us: by this all men thongh rude
  Are wrapp'd in robes of pure beatitude.

14.

To know and not to do deserves great shame,
To do a thing once known (if good) great praise,[4]
To do, and not know what, nor why, great blame,
To know what 'tis we do and why, the bays.
Young Patten then coupled them both in one,
Knowledge with action; and they two did raise
Their joiner from his College to a Throne.
  Knowledge is best, when we it actify,
  And they are firmliest good, that best know why.

15.

To know, and not be able to express
Our knowledge, is nought worth; to do good deeds
And tell no reason why, is little less
Than vanity; to know, and do, we need
Speech to express our minds, that we may shew
A reason for our actions, and, indeed,
Impart unto our friends what things we know;[5]

(4) Omnis laus virtutis in actione consistit. Ar:
(5) Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter. PERSIUS, Sat. 1, 27.

Yet better far be silent still than blaze
Our knowledge in some barbarous uncouth phrase.

16.

Sweet Eloquence, let me adore thy name:
By thee Amphion made the senseless stones[6]
Leap in their proper places, so to frame
The Theban walls; by thee heart-breaking groans
Are laid aside, by thee love-quenching hate
Is pacified, and foes agree in one.
Thou canst both kindle love and stir debate;
Thy sugar'd voice charm'd the three-headed wight,
And made him fawn, where he had wont to bite.

17

Waynflete unto his rare Philosophy
Join'd Rhetorick, and did in all excel;
With common voice he was ordain'd to be
Winchester School's chief Rector, and did well
Perform his office, giving such content
To them whose sons under his care did dwell,
That, in short time, his fame though England went;
And, like great Philip,[7] all their stars did praise
That they had sons living in Waynflete's days.

18.

Then Henry[8] rul'd, who minding to surpass
His ancestors in piety, neglected

(6) Dictus et Amphion, Thebanæ conditor arcis,
Saxa movere sono testudinis et prece blanda
Ducere quo vellet.
HOR: ARS POET: 394.

(7) Alexander's father. (8) Henry VI.

The state affairs; all his endeavour was
To meditate on Heaven; he still affected
The cowl more than the crown, and therefore 'gan
(That his soft nature might be more respected)
To build fair schools, in which the poorer man
  Might have his children taught with studious pains
  Rent-free, yet great should be the teacher's gains.

19.

The work is done. Eton her school doth raise;
And now religious Henry's chiefest care
Is to find out some man that might with praise
Govern the school, and studiously prepare
The tender minds of youth to take in hand
Church or state business. Some are sought, and are
Not well approv'd, so that the sole command
  Of that fair school is void, and Waynflete's fame
  Pointed him out to moderate the same.

20.

But hush! some Mome or Momus now will cry
"'Tis base to teach a school." Base Gull, thy tongue
Breathes a black slander 'gainst authority.
Is't not a credit to instruct the young?
To correct nature and inform the mind?
To new-mould them that in the world were flung
By nature wretched and by ignorance blind?
  To tame wild manners? and to teach the soul
  How she her subject passions may control?

21.

[9] Beaufort, fourth Henry's brother, had the charge
To tutor his young Sovereign, [10] and did make
This kingdom happy with a Prince, whose large
And ample benefits it did long partake.
Ascham instructed our late Sovereign Queen,[1]
Whose like in Christendom (and for her sake
Her teacher may be honoured) was ne'er seen.
His precepts have so well deserv'd, that we
Must still to School-masters beholding be.

22.

[1] Religion well reformed; [2] Money restor'd
To its true value: Peace well grounded: Wars
Extinguish'd: Navy with munition stor'd:
[3] Scotland made free from French annoys: [4] The jars
Of French conformants ended: [5] Belgia free
From Spanish armies: [6] Spain controll'd: [7] The stars
Which [8] Irish rebels felt: The boundless sea
[9] Twice sail'd about; made her admir'd of all:
Praised then be he whom she did teacher call.

23.

But what are they that call this calling base?
Either ungrateful wretches who forget

(9) Afterwards B. of Winchester and Cardinal. (10) Henry VI.
(1) Queen Elizabeth. (2) Corrupted by her sister Queen Mary.
(3) Debased by her father Hen. VIII. (4) Called into Scotland by Mary queen of Scots and dowager of France.
(5) In the days of the three latter kings. (6) Under the conduct of Alva. (7) By loss of Armada 88, and intercepting the Indian fleets. (8) Tyrone and his Complices.
(9) By Capt. Drake and Candish.

Hæc jam fœminea vidimus acta manu.

The benefit their youth reap'd in that place
Where such have sway, or envious dolts that fret
Their heart-strings at another man's good luck,
Or else illiterate clowns, whose dullness yet
From such a fruitful tree no fruit could pluck.
For learning, gratitude, or charity
Could never broach so vile an infamy.

24.

Waynflete perform'd his charge with good applause,
And made the king admire his house to see
Flourish so soon, in scholars and good laws:
And all by Waynflete's means, who, like the Bee
Brought honey to his hive, and made the heaven
Richer by many souls; and since that he
Did merit more than had as yet been given,
The pious King, his studious care to grace,
Made him the Provost of that worthy place.

25.

[1] May thy bones rest in peace, religious Prince,
Whose gracious love this famous man did raise
To such great honours, that we, ever since,
Obliged to thee for him, must give thee praise.
'Twas not enough, thou thought'st, to make him head
Where he had been a foot; thy virtue lays
A greater charge upon him; thou wast led
By his advice; for thou didst him create
A privy Counsellor to the English state.

(10) Levior cippus nunc imprimat ossa. PERS: Sat. 1, 47.

26.

How well he did perform that place this story
Shall shortly tell; while thus he climbs the throne
Great Beaufort, and who know'th not Beaufort's glory?
Time-honour'd Gaunt's [1] offspring, who then alone
Possessed the See of Winton, and was called
The mighty Cardinal, the corner stone
Of England's Church, by Atropos forestall'd
  In some tumultuous projects, makes an end
  With nature, that he might the heavens ascend. [2]

27.

His See doth want a Bishop: who more fit
Than Waynflete to succeed him? Henry knew
His scholarship sufficient, and his wit
To manage high affairs so great, that few
Could equalise it. He his faith had prov'd;
His care was known; and he most firmly true,
Honouring his Prince, was of his Prince belov'd,
  Who therefore to the Convent wrote that he
  By their election might their Bishop be.

28.

Their Sovereign's commendations, and the merit
Of the commended so prevailed, that they
With fit congruity of voice and spirit
Elected Waynflete, and did so obey
Their Prince's will, and made themselves most blest
With a renown'd Prelate, that to this day
That Church may vaunt her hap, and never rest

(1) By Katharine Swinford, his third wife. (2) Anno 1447.

Till heat and cold, moist natures, and things dry
Shall in one heap confus'd together lie.

29.

But such authorities through every Realm
Peter's successors in the Roman chair
Had now usurp'd, that none must rule the helm
Of a Church-living, but must make repair
To them for confirmation. The then Pope [3]
Mov'd with the briefs, full of words smooth and fair,
Made by the Convent, gave what they did hope
They should not be denied, and by his voice
His Holiness confirm'd the convent's choice.

30.

Of all Rome's priestly monarchs, he that then
Govern'd that ancient city, by consent
Of their now-writers (whose corrupted pen
Chiefly commends the living) was most bent
To pious courses. He reform'd the bad,
Confirm'd the good; his aim and whole intent
Was with rewards to make the virtuous glad
That they that course of life had undertook,
And vice's beaten path-ways had forsook.

31.

This Pope (a thing which Rome but seldom knew)
In giving offices respected more
The person than his wealth; he (strange yet true),
Rich knaves put by, preferr'd the honest poor
Into the Magistracy; his free hand

(3) Nicholas V.

Ne'er let the poor go empty from his door,
He woo'd where's predecessors did command;
His noble heart (a thing now rare to see)
W ould needs of Poets a true patron be.

32.

Alas! how few in these our Halcyon days
Take patronage of these afflicted wights.
Well may a poet's works deserve the bays,
And yet be counted frivolous, vain, and slight.
Nay, be they counted good, what's their reward?
Some cold commendings: what a grievous plight
Do these men live in! Let their cause he heard
By a purg'd ear, and we shall see these men,
Now set at nought, will flourish green again.

33.

Poets, by their instructions, taught the rude
And simple people virtue's sacred love.
Poets inform'd the stony multitude
That they this world's Creator were t' adore.
Poets detect the sins that men embrace,
Which, once being shewn, are seld committed more.
Poets the time's enormities uncase.
But what shall I say more? their matchless worth
Thy matchless pen, sweet Sydney,[4] hath set forth.

34.

[5] I have not touch'd that fountain with my lips.
Which Pegasus' swift hoof did make, nor ever
Slept on that two-topp'd mountain, where the ships.

(4) In his defence of Poesy. (5) Nec in bicipiti somniasse Parnasso, nec fonte labra prolui caballino, memini. Persius.

Of Pyrrha and Deucalion stay'd; I never
Dipp'd my light pen in the Castalian ink.
[6] I never saw Pyrene, yet had liever
Into the choking earth's big belly sink
(O holy Pope) than not thy worth confess
Which didst thy love to Poets so express.

35.

Thou gav'st two hundred crowns for every book
Of that Greek poet for whose birth long after
Seven cities strove, [7] whose works were ne'er forsook
By that first Grecian monarch, who through water
And fire pursued the Persians; to be brought
In Latin verses; that this work though latter
Might smooth the former. Thy love always sought
To make itself known to such men, whose quill
Could pain a passion, though (if meanly) ill.

36.

Thou, being told that some who dwelt at Rome
Could smoothly pen and speech, marvel'st, and said,
"Surely they cannot, if they could they'd come
To me for patronage, who am well assay'd
With meaner stuff." Brave prelate! let thy name
(Since thou so long hast low in grave been laid)
Be made immortal by some man of fame,
Who fitly may in brave heroic verse
Blaze out thy deeds, immortalize thy hearse.

(6) Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori. HORAT.
(7) Septem urbes certant de stirpe insignis Homeri;
Smyrna, Rhodos, Colophos, Salamis, Chios, Argos, Athenæ.

37.

Then let it no discredit be accounted
That Waynflete by a Pope confirm'd his place,
Since he his predecessors so surmounted
Nought hence can Waynflete's memory deface.
He is confirm'd, and solemnly created
By Canterbury, whose Hierarchic place
Him to that sacred office deputated.
Never was Bishop welcom'd to his See
With more solemnity or pomp than he,

38.

This See (though not the highest in place, yet thought
The greatest in revenues) hath alone
Two privileges, which may well be sought
In other sees, but never found. The one
Is that the Bishops are the Chancellors
Of Canterbury's Primate, in whose throne
By death made void, they sit as Counsellors;
So that by them as Vicars of the Chair
Our English Kings sometimes anointed are.

39.

The other is; the Prelates are ordain'd
Of that brave order which such credit brings
Unto this realm, in that it hath obtain'd
Eight Emperors, twenty-two foreign Kings,
Twenty strange Dukes, as fellows to the Knights
That England breeds. The Garter [8] deck'd with rings
And costly jewels, which the eye delights,
Tied round the leg with gem-bedecked loops,
Is the chief ensign of these sacred troops.

(8) With this inscription: Honi soit qui mal y pense.

40.

When that heroic prince third Edward's son [9]
With half a handful of quite wearied men
Had overthrown the French battalion [10]
And took their valiant Sovereign [1] prisoner, when
David of Scotland, trusting in his might,
Was captur'd by an English soldier; [2] then
Mars seem'd within this realm his tents t' have pight,
And, mounted on his steed in full career,
Made French and Scots grow palsy-sick for fear.

41.

Then Edward, our victorious king, admir'd
The beauty of an English dame, [3] whose face,
Modestly fair, her prince's heart so fired
That, for her sake, her garter he did grace
With unheard honours, and an order fram'd
Of valiant knights, [4] (in which the prelate's place
He gave to Winton's priestly lords). He nam'd
These Knights, Knights of the Garter, and decreed
They should be Sovereigns who did him succeed.

42.

Promoted to this height of dignity
That his brave head even touch'd the starry heaven,
His mind within its former bounds did lie,

(9) Edward the black prince.

(10) Consisting of 60000 by the City Poictiers.

(1) King John with his son Philip, 17 Earls, 50 Barons, and almost 30000 gentlemen, anno 1355. (2) John Copland anno 1345.

(3) The Countess of Salisbury. Nobilitas sub amore jacet.

(4) This order consists of 26 Knights of which the King of England is the Chief.

Not elevated by these dignities, which even
Made him ador'd and honour'd. All his thought
Was to please Him, from Whom all this was given,
To Whom he owed his breath. He chiefly sought
To be beloved of all, and largely gave,
That he the poor's good wishes so might have.

43.

He knew his riches were on him bestow'd
To relieve others' wants, he knew the end
Of his preferment; that his wealth was owed
By him which made and doth the world defend.
He only was a steward to disburse
With liberal hand what God to him did send,
So to be given: his house, his hand, his purse,
Is open to the poor, and what he can
Turns to the profit of the poorer man.

44.

So, ere he died, his bounty was made known
Most eminent. There was no Monk nor Friar
In Winchester's fair abbey, but was grown
Wealthy by him. And he (besides their hire)
Was to his servants so munificent,
That some fled Knight-high, other some soar'd higher:
To Wykeham's scholars so magnificent,
That all had cause to praise that worthy Peer
To whom they always were accounted dear.

45.

He in his house continually did breed
Six learn'd Divines, with whom he spent his days

When state-affairs gave leisure; he did feed
The poor so well, that for their sake always
He kept an Almoner, to bestow his store
Duly amongst them, to his lasting praise.
Nor was he only liberal to the poor
That breath'd the self-same air, but unto these
That from far parts came here their griefs to ease.

46.

Let this be instance. When the barbarous rout
Of warlike Turks, wasting the fertile ground
Of renown'd Greece, with courage boldly stout
And stately trenches had encompass'd round
Constantinople; [5] when a dangerous war
Threaten'd the ruins of the stony mound
Which girt the city; when no wall, no bar,
Could make resistance: when all means gave place,
That they that glorious city might deface;

47.

Then [6] Mahomet, whose mighty conquests well
Deserv'd the name of Emperor and Great,
(Constantine [7] crush'd to death) began to quell
The people's force, and made that place his seat.
A Constantine [8] first built it, and behold,
In it the Turks do Constantine [9] defeat,
Who, suffering none to live there, but whose gold

(5) The Metropolis of the Grecian Empire anciently called Byzantium, and built by Pausanias a Lacedæmonian.

(6) The 7th from Ottoman, and the 1st Emperor; he conquered 2 Empires, 12 kingdoms and 200 cities.

(7) Constantine Palæologus, the last Emperor.

(8) Annum circiter 310.

(9) Annum circiter 1453.

Paid for their lives, made many worthy knights
To leave their country to these barbarous wights.

48.

Amongst them one Emanuel, whose estate
Maintain'd him once a knight, for succour flies
To England; his escape was fortunate;
He met with Waynflete, who, with watery eyes,
Griev'd at the loss that Christendom sustain'd,
Heard his discourse, pitied his miseries,
The Grecians' case and cause they told, obtain'd
A yearly pension for him, by the which
He might live honestly, but not so rich.

49.

But these were private benefits; his mind
Intends a public favour to this land.
As yet the Muses wander'd, and could find
Few resting places; he with open hand
Protests his love to them, and 'gins to raise
A habitation for them, which should stand
Till it might see the eye-out-staring rays
Of Phœbus dim'd, pale Cynthia wanting light,
And all things hurried in perpetual night.

50.

The ground is bought, the King's good leave is gotten
And now the work begins on high to rear
His advanc'd head with state; [10] when lo! the rotten
And corrupt English members brought a fear

(10) Which was once Magdalen Hall.

On all the Commonwealth. Intestine wars
Ope their jaws wide as hell, and 'gin to bear
Marks of their riotous nature, wounds, and scars;
Which matter, that I may more plainly press,
Let me a little from my theme digress.

51.

Henry, who into France the English brought,
Under whose banner brave so many a field
Both [1] fortunate and famous hath been fought,
By Atropos cut short, to death doth yield;
And left his son, [2] then hanging on the breast,
Too young alas the regal staff to wield,
To his three uncles' charge. Soldiers are blest
By [3] Bedford's rule in France, the commons here
By [4] Gloster taught their infant king did fear.

52.

And he himself, committed to the care
Of [5] Exeter, long reign'd in happy peace.
Bellona blew her trump in France, and war
From further disturbations here did cease.
Spiders did weave their cobwebs day and night
In brazen cups, as if a general lease

(1) Especially that of Agincourt, in which were killed and taken 7 Dukes, 8 Earls, 33 Lords, 8000 Knights, 15000 sodiers, and of the English but 500. This was anno 1414.

(2) Being aged 9 months.

(3) John D. of Bedford regent of France after the death of Henry V.

(4) Humphrey D. of Gloster, Protector of England.

(5) Thomas Duke of Exeter, Governor of the King.

Had been obtained of pleasure, and delight. [broken
War's mouth was stopp'd, [6] no English sleep was
With hot alarms that terrors might betoken.

53.

But joy is changeable, and grief succeeds.
[7] Exeter leaves the stage : [8] his worthy brother,
Bedford's great Duke follows; whose worthy deeds
[9] No dark oblivion, no long time shall smother.
What our first English worthy had obtained,
And rent from [10] Gaul's great monarch, what this other
[1] Had with like magnanimity maintain'd,
Revolts to [2] Charles of France, and every coast
Was not so quickly won, but sooner lost.

54.

Yet Gloster lived, and, while he lived, this realm
Kept France at work; but Henry's [3] new-made wife
Disdain'd to see a subject sit at helm,
And he whom she called husband, lead a life
Fitter a subject than a Prince; and now
Praise-worthy Gloster, the devouring knife
Hangs o'er thy head; the haughty Queen doth vow
That thou from the Protectorship remov'd,
Shalt not rule him whom she vouchsafes t'have lov'd.

(6) Non vigilare metu exanimem noctesque diesque formidare. HOR :

(7) Anno 1427. (8) Anno 1434. (9) Nulla unquam obscuratura est oblivio. (10) Charles VI. (1) Non minor est virtus quam quærere parta tueri. (2) Charles VII.

(3) Margaret, Daughter to Reiner D. of Angeow; titular King of Naples and Jerusalem.

55.

[4] Suffolk, her too familiar friend, and she
Summon a Parliament, where (each the while)
Gloster's arrested; and by their decree,
He that so well and [5] long had ruled this isle
Is found at [6] Bury, buried in the jaws
Of murderous death. [7] He well deserved the style
Of Pater Patriæ, for the Lion's paws
  After his death let go their hold, and soon
  French flower de lyces swell'd above the moon.

56.

France is [8] quite lost, and all the blame is laid
On Suffolk and the Queen. The People's wrath
Confound the duke; now Gloster be apay'd,
Thy death's reveng'd: cry quits: for all the scath
He wrought is doubled to the author's smart.
Well, France is lost, yet wretched England hath
Far greater harms to come; a tragic part
  Must now be play'd, thy death made way to those
  That did thy princely cousin quite depose.

57.

[9] Richard, York's duke, had an undoubted claim
To England's diadem; but when thy breath

(4) William de la Pole D. of Suffolk, Contriver of the King's unlucky marriage. (5) Having governed England 25 years.

(6) A town in Suffolk. (7) Anno 1447.

(8) Anno 1453.

(9) Being the heir of Anne, daughter and heir to Roger Mortimer and Philippa his wife, daughter and heir of Lionel D. of Clarence 2nd son to Edw. III: whereas John of Gaunt from whom this Henry was descended was but the 3rd.

Kept the state warm, he durst not touch the aim
At which in heart he shot; thy timeless death
Sets ope the floodgates of his hopes, and gives
Free passage to his torrent; the fair wreath
Is plainly hunted after; Margaret lives
Hated, and [10] Somerset her new made minion
Is of the subjects had in bad opinion.

58.

Now York triumphs, and by his crafty plots
Stirs up the Commons to maintain a host
Against their Sovereign. Lo, the clownish sots
Obey his hests. Rude [1] Cade fills all the coasts
Of Kent with arms; plough-shares are turned to bills,
Sheep-hooks to lances. His vain-glorious boasts
Promise unto the valiant golden hills.
Their army, like a long-cours'd river grows,
That makes his banks wider, the farther't flows.

59.

Thus plough they up their mother's breasts, and march
By Isis' current 'till their army came
To the King's [2] Chamber-royal where the arch
Which cuts the flood denies the furious flame
A further passage. Now they swell with rage
And are resolved the floating waves to tame
And bridge it with a rank of ships; T'assuage
These tumults Henry musters up his men
To drive these rustic swads to plough again.

(10) Edmund Duke of Somerset.
(1) Jack Cade who falsely called himself Mortimer.
(2) London.

60.

[3] Stafford conducts the host; but multitude
Prevails; the rebels had the greater store,
And were enraged with fury. Fortitude
Gives place to number. Now the solid shore
Lost its own colour, and the crystal wave,
Fill'd with dead corps, was dye'd with crimson gore.
The valorous leader had not power to save
Himself from slaughter, but oppress'd with death,
[4] To his dear country sacrificed his breath.

61.

This conquest made their army great, and pride
Puff'd their swoln hearts, and now these monsters [threat
(All inbred fear and duty laid aside)
To pull their sovereign from his regal seat.
And sure they had effected their desire
If Waynflete had not been; (of whom to treat [higher
The time now comes.) He knew floods stopp'd flow
Than freed, and where the Lion's skin did fail
It should be lengthen'd with the Fox's tail.

62.

He seeks a new means to confound their trains
By flying battle: and persuades the king
To give a general pardon to the swains
That were misled by Cade. 'Tis done; they sing
A smooth retreat, and haste them home with speed.
Stones fly not faster from the loosen'd sling
Than they from him. The storm which thus did breed

(3) Sir Humphrey Stafford. (4) Anno 1450.

Such present terror, quickly did decline,
When glorious Waynflete's sun began to shine.

63.

Now the arch-rebel flies, and is betray'd
By them which late under his flags did fight.
Treason, whose chief foundation being laid
On wavering minds, cannot long stand upright,
Heaps coals of vengeance on the author's head.
Cade dies; with him rebellion took her flight
Even to the lowest abyss where first it bred;
But stay'd not long ere it return'd again [pain.
Arm'd with brass whips t' augment poor England's

64.

Richard of York seeing this project fail
Intends another; and with seld-seen haste
Raiseth a Host; and, better to prevail,
Stirs up his friends, who flock to him as fast
As April showers fall down upon the land
Crushing the green fruits with a furious blast.
The King is certified, and out of hand
Strengtheneth himself, and means by sword to try
Which of them two should soonest conquer'd fly.

65.

But Waynflete, grieving that one luckless day
Should shed such store of Christian blood, departs
To Richard's camp, then placed in battle array,
And with fair words so mollifies the hearts

Of him and his [5] co-partners, that they grant
A gentle audience. To them he imparts
The joys of peace, the miseries which haunt
Bellona's tents, their honour fondly stain'd
Since they these wars against their prince maintain'd.

66.

Moved with these words, and hoping other time
Would give this happy plot a luckier birth,
York's warlike lord, whose mind on high did climb,
Fixing his seeming-humbled eyes on th' earth,
Said thus;—" I take to witness God and man
" That my sad heart was never joy'd with mirth
" Since I this troublous business first began :
" But yet my country's good o'ersways my mind,
" And tells me I for her some ease must find.

67.

" I do not seek my prince's life, nor ever
" Intend his downfall; let my sovereign reign
" Till death un-king him : these my hands shall never
" Lift sword against him, though my title's plain
" As sprung from [6] Clarence, Edward's second son,
" And York, the fourth. (My lord you know I feign
" No bastard-title) yet my actions run
" In a far lower channel, I desire
" The safety that our country doth require.

(5) The Earls of Devon, Salisbury, Warwick, and the Duke of Norfolk.

(6) Edward's sons were, 1. Edward the Black prince. 2. Lionell of Clarence, 3. John of Gaunt, 4. Edmund of Langley, Duke of York.

68.

"The Queen and Somerset neglect the state:
"France is regain'd, and scorns the English sway;
"And all the fertile provinces, which late
"Were subject to this crown, are fallen away.
"They rule the roast: Our sovereign is misled
"By them: the common people are a prey
"To sycophants of theirs: We nobly bred
"Must fawn to creatures of their making: now
"The Royal blood to parasites must bow.

69.

"If royal Henry in an open court
"Letting me plead 'gainst Somerset, will defend
"His favourite's cause in just and noble sort,
"Here (worthy Prelate) shall my wars have end.
"But if my liege avert his gentle ear
"From my complaint, (God willing,) I intend
"To wreak my vengeance on that traitorous peer,
"And sooner die than let him live to be
"A plague unto the people, state, and me."

70.

Waynflete receives this answer, and retires
To Henry's camp, who with it seems content.
Thus Waynflete's meditation quenched the fires
Of civil discord. Cruel prisonment
Betides the Duke of Somerset till his day
Of trial came. The hosts which lately meant
In hostile sort to fight a bloody fray
Are reconcil'd; homeward they bend their pace,
And with all praise the worthy Prelate grace.

71.

Then in that temple which the Kentish king,
Good [1] Ethelbert, to [2] Paul did dedicate,[3]
Whose lofty top, tiring an eagle's wing
To touch, [4] a lightning flash did ruinate,
The northern Duke (our Waynflete standing by)
Took God to witness he would consecrate
His future days to Henry's majesty.
Now hell-bred discord in this land did cease,
Daub'd over by a counterfeited peace.

72.

And in this time of peace was born a son
To England's pious monarch. Waynflete dips
The infant in the sacred font. This done
He names him Edward, whose sweet smirking lips
Attracted all beholders' eyes away.
Time, having nought his flight to hinder, skips ;
The prince grows manly, and the sacred day
Is come in which the prince, confirm'd, doth crave
Waynflete as surety of his faith to have.

73.

King Henry then had with great charges rais'd
In England's other nursery of arts,
Than which (except her sister) none is prais'd
So much in foreign nations for rare parts,

(1) The 13th King of Kent from Hengist, and the 1st christened King of the Saxons.

(2) It had been the temple of the great goddess Diana.

(3) Anno 610. (4) Anno 1460.

That royal house, whose Church[5] I well may name
The world's eighth wonder, (if so fame imparts
Nought but the truth.) I never saw the frame
Of this brave building, nor can my pen fit
That model which excels all poet's wit.

74.

The scholars were elected, whose behaviour
Did first direct itself; but faults soon spring
Where statutes want; sith every one will favour
His proper doings: so the prudent king
Allots our Waynflete to that weighty charge,
By statutes and good ordinance to bring
Them in some bounds who first did live at large.
He makes, puts out, amends, and takes such care,
Good laws soon made, and bad abolish'd are.

75.

The place[6] whereof thou once hads't been the head
Requires like reformations; thou before
Didst govern by thy wisdom, but now led
By his command, whom thou didst honour more
Than he whose bark, tossed on the briny wave,
Now free from death, honours the welcome shore,
Thy sound directions and good laws did save
That house from error. She receiv'd from thee
The laws which yet she keeps so firmly free.

76.

But Eton ow'th thee more than this. The work

(5) King's College Chapel. (6) Eton.

Not ended by the king, receiv'd of thee
A full perfection ; and lest truth should lurk
Hid in the darkness of antiquity,
The ancient writer, Leland,[6] will declare,
Whose words our late assertion verify.
Besides Commemorations duly are
  Observ'd for thee at Eton, as the man
  Which brought'st to end that work the king began.

77.

Who wisely weighing the mortality
Of sickly men, did healthful make his will,
In which our Waynflete (whose fidelity
Unto his sovereign made him trusted still)
Was made executor; with this caution
If any thing was mov'd without his skill,
And grave advice, the fore-made motion
  Should quite be void. If doubt hereof you move,
  His παλιγγενεσία will it prove.[7]

78.

His care thus known, and wisdom often prov'd,
Increased his favour with his sovereign so
That were he more deserv'd, or more were lov'd
May to a doubtful controversy grow.
His Counsel was an oracle, from whom
Such politic complotments still did flow,
That Henry charg'd he never should be from

(6) As also Hollinshead in his 1 vol of Chron:

(7) Pag: 50. 51.

His royal palace; where he ready found
A yearly pension of two hundred pound.

79.

Yet greater honours are bestow'd; for see
He is created Chancellor, which place
Obtains next to the King the first degree.
In this he found among the people grace.
He pardons small offenders, and relieves
Such as lay groaning under th' heavy mace
Of dire oppression; he kind succour gives
To them whom need o'erwhelm'd, and evermore
Was as a sanctuary to the poor.

80.

And now the work which he of late begun
Calls for perfection; but his mind is set
Upon a braver building; thus undone
He left the former, and lest aught should let
His good proceedings, royal Henry gave
That hospital [8] which he whom th' wars did fret
Made by his angry barons, nigh the wave
Of smooth-paced Charwell for the poor did frame,
And call'd it by the King his father's name.

81.

Waynflete by this encouraged, sets his thought
Wholly upon his building, which now threats
The middle sky, built of hewn stone being brought

(8) St John's hospital built by Henry III, son and successor to King John.

From Headington's deep Quarr-pits, which repeats
The founder's fame as in a song. The Hall,
Spacious within and high without, even beats
The flitting air with pinnacles thick and tall;
  The church, adorn'd in comely sort, shews forth
  The praise and glory of the founder's worth.

82.

Then the brave tower lifts up his stately head [No,
And threateneth Heaven. What said I? threateneth?
It bears up Heaven, whose weight may well be led
Upon his high-rear'd top; if Atlas grow
Feeble through age, and cannot bear the weight
Of Jove's majestic palace, he may throw
His burthen on this tower, whose strong-made height
  Would bear that burthen on his mounted brow,
  Under which Atlas weak through age doth bow.

83.

Nor are his inmates aught inferior deem'd
To his exterior beauties; whose sweet chime
If by a skilful ringer rightly teem'd,
Surpass the sphere's sweet music, at the time
When sage Pythagoras did hear their note
(Which music, since unheard, was then at prime)
These sing aloud with never-wearied throats,
  And trowling in each other's neck, send out
  Delicious tones, and tunes heard round about.

84.

Cloisters engirt the college round, and serve
Instead of galleries, to meditate,

Or walk, and talk, and certainly deserve
Abundant praise; but I must dedicate
My muse to other matters; yet will say
Since Bullen's-Victor's rage did ruinate
England's fair abbeys, to this very day
They want co-partners, and must stand alone,
Unmatch'd, unparallell'd by any one.

85.

This building's inward wall, which doth behold
The goodly quadrangle, is strongly drest
With fair and stately pillars, which uphold
Rare hieroglyphics, in which are express'd
Mysteries worthy marking, which as now
Few can to any grounded meaning wrest.
A misery, that such mysteries should bow
Under oblivion's yoke; but time prevails
'Bove all, when man and man's invention fails.

86.

Into this quadrangle with spacious lights
Looks a fair library, which Waynflete fill'd
With full eight hundred books. They which did write
Best in what tongue soever, it nought skill'd,
Were there laid up. This place enlarg'd, requires
Of some praise-worthy man to be upheld
In its due estimation, and desires
That some as benefactors at their charge
The number of its volumes would enlarge.

87.

Without the college on smooth Charwell's brink

Lie pleasant walks rear'd from the low-laid ground
Down on th'one side the bubbling flood doth sink,
Whose parted stream doth quite encompass round
This place of pleasure, and thus gliding on
The rugged stones doth make a murmuring sound,
And to raise up more delectation
  The scaly people living there at ease
  Dance in the crystal waters what they please.

88.

On th'other side a pleasant mead is plac'd,
Enriched with Flora's verdant tapestry,
With all scent-pleasing flowers most sweetly graced,
Which are not art's but nature's nursery.
The primrose sweet, cowslip of pleasant hue,
The daisy, which with secret sympathy
Opes and shuts with the day's eye, here we view.
  And such as these, that with dumb eloquence
  Of fragrant sweetness captivate the sense.

89.

The walks themselves are compass'd round about
With thick-set trees, which clad in summer's pride
Admit no entry to the winds ; keep out
The chill-cold air, and also bravely hide
With out-stretch'd boughs the heaven ; so that the rays
Of Phœbus, who on's prancing steeds doth ride
Through the twelve monsters dwelling in his ways,
  Lose all their scorching heat, and only give
  A gentle warmth, in which no heat doth live.

90.

Amidst their boughs the birds do build their nest,
And hopping round, with pretty warbling strains
Delight the ear. The Nightingale, whose rest
Is on a thorn, of Tereus here complains.
The sweet-voic'd thrush and blackbird here do make
Their chirping tunes; the linnet with sweet pains
Lisps out his note; the pretty lark doth quake
  His slender voice; and all so sweetly sing,
  As if this place were a perpetual spring.

91.

Here's a full quire of sweet-tun'd harmony.
The birds chirp out the treble, and the wind
Whistling among the leaves deliciously
Maintains the tenor; then the waters kind
Kissing the stones, the counter-tenor blaze;
And lest one part were wanting, here we find
Minerva's honey-birds buzzing the base.
  All things in one so sweetly do consent
  To give the walkers a complete content.

92.

Those that enjoy this pleasant place are told
A hundred and six: of which in order thus.
First forty fellows, who this palace hold:
Thirty demies; two readers which discuss
On both philosophies: one more whose charge
Is lecture-wise to explain the tenebrous
Hard knots of scripture; one [1] who writes at large

(1) The steward or registrar.

Of all the college acts; two more whose care
Is to teach those that fit for grammar are.

93.

The Quire consists of twenty-nine; wherein
There are four chaplains, who by turns do say
The [2] clergy-prayers; and more eight clerks there been
And sixteen choristers, o'er whom bears sway
One who doth teach them how to sing with ease,
Whose nimble fingers on the organs play
Gravely-compos'd church music : and all these
With different notes which sweetly do accord,
Sing Allelujahs to the living Lord.

94.

And 'cause this body should not want a Head,
He did ordain that one should chosen be
Out of the fellows, which the rest might lead
As guide, and all their actions oversee.
Which worthy president-ship is now possess'd
By doctor Langton, to whose courtesy
My muse beholding, hath her rude lines 'dress'd.
Yet I unto his bounty more do owe
Than my unskilful poetry can shew.

95.

And lest unruly ruffians might offend
Their studious minds, he hath encompassed round
The college with a wall, which might defend
His scholars both from fear of any wound,

(2) At 10 and 4 o'clock.

And make resistance 'gainst an army's might.
And, ere our valour-murdering guns were found,
Did well perform that charge; for I dare write
  The students with few friends but meanly strong,
  Might have maintain'd it 'gainst a kingdom's wrong.

96.

Within this wall is placed a beauteous grove
Like Pindus, where the sacred muses dwell,
Or like th' Epirian woods in which great Jove
Nurs'd by Melissus' gracious girls did dwell.
Here nought doth want to furnish recreation,
The studious scholar here may study well.
Mars, and the muses here have habitation.
  Here are both walks to meditate, and places
  To exercise one's mind in warlike graces.

97

The swift-wing'd arrow, which such slaughter made
In France, hath here butts to be levell'd at.
The heavy bar here sometimes as a slade
Is foot-pitch'd off, and like a massy bat
Whirl'd o'er the head, divides the foggy air.
Here do they leap, and leaping verberate
The yielding earth; here many men repair
  Their sickly bodies, and herein do find
  By conference contentment to the mind.

98.

This is both Campus Martius, to augment
Our bodies' strength with valorous exercise,
And Tempe, studious scholars to content

With its delights. On the one side there lies
Good store of gardens, dressed with borders fine,
In which are glorious flowers pleasing the eyes,
And fruitful trees, which each in other twine.
These keep out heat and cold, and also suit
The fellows, whose they are, with walks and fruit.

99.

Now Waynflete, knowing that man's life was prone
To all unstaidness, by a prudent care
Furnish'd the house with statutes, which alone
Might always keep the house in awe, and are
So absolutely made, that nought doth miss
Which may be added to them. To prepare
Like fortune to [3] that house, that founded is
By worthy Foxe, these laws were imitated,
And were from hence unto that house translated.

100.

This Foxe so much admired our Waynflete's worth,
That he commanded, if some sickly year
Did chance to send this college' students forth,
Their studies in some other place to rear,
That all the scholars to whom he was father
Should likewise all depart, and sojourn there
Where Waynflete's scholars did; and this the rather,
Because their statutes make them auditors
Of our divine and humane lecturers.

101.

Now nothing wanted but a worthy name

(3) Corpus Christi College by Foxe Bp of Winchester.

To make the work complete, and as our [4] Queen
Christened Sir Thomas Gresham's [5] worthy frame,
Than which a fairer burse was never seen,
So royal Henry named this stately place,
Than which a fairer never yet hath been,
[6] Magdalen College, surely worth the grace
Of such a namer, since the world can boast
Of no such college in its spacious coast.

102.

But lest some Zoilus blame my partial quill
I take to witness him [7] whose happy reign
Is blest by peace, and peaceful pleasure still,
Under whose crown this isle erst cut in twain
Is now united, whose sweet voice affirmed
The universal world not to contain
A more complete College. This is confirmed
By [8] him whose critic pen partial to none
Deferred the laurel to this house alone.

103.

A hundred three-score years from hence hath sent
Twenty-two bishops to defend the state
Of England's happy church ; from hence have went
Archbishops two ; two Cardinals of late ;
Wolsey was one, whose elevated head
Knocked at the pole of honour, who, by fate
Dandled a while, the great foundation laid

(4) Elizabeth. (5) The Royal Exchange built anno 1572.
(6) Anno 1458. (7) (8) King James and Lipsius as they are cited by Wake in his Rex Platonicus, page 213 and 214.

Of Christ-Church college. But much pride at last,
As he rose quickly, brought him down as fast.

104.

Pole was the other, who was by descent
York's second issue's daughter's son.[9] This man
In late queen Mary's Marian government
Came from the seven-hill'd city, first began
By Rhea's sons, and was one night elected
By some great cardinals of the Lateran
For Rome's Monarchic Priest; but he expected
A more applausive choice. This modesty
Lost English Pole the Roman papacy.

105.

Here govern'd Humphrey, whose divine assertions
Maintained the English Church, and freed this land
From many heresies and foul aspersions.
From hence came Foxe, whose memorable hand
Penn'd down the Acts and Monuments of fame
Which have been done since Christ did first command
His twelve Apostles to divulge his name.
And many famous men, whose names to write
Excel my new-born Muse's fainting might.

106.

Yet boasts she most of all in this; that she,
When our first British monarch came to view
Th' Oxonian Muses, was ordain'd to be

(9) He was son to Margaret daughter to George D. of Clarence, the 2nd Son of Richard D. of York.

The lodging of his royal son [10]; whose hue,
Adorn'd with majesty, promised to all
A gracious mind. Let luckless England rue
His speedy death, and too untimely fall.
The Gods above, the Muses' sacred row,
The Nymphs and Graces all condole our woe.

107.

There lies he with his mother,[1] who, alas!
Grieving to lose her dearest, dearest son,
Through the Heavens' tenfold brazen doors did pass,
And hangs about his sacred neck: run, run,
You heavenly citizens, to view this greeting,
Your whirling spheres another moon have won.
Stand all amazed to see this mournful meeting,
And let the water dropping from your eyes
Quench Phœbus' lamp, and sable all the skies.

108.

This royal prince, sad Magdalen's best hope,
Was by her entertain'd; his grace did call
Her house his own, and, (which is now my scope)
His princely person supp'd within her hall,
And made each scholar of the house put on
Their corner'd caps, and minding now that all
Should know his bounty, he lays hold upon
A goblet foaming with the grape's sweet wealth,
And to great Waynflete's scholars drinks a health.

(10) Prince Henry, who died the 6th of Nov. 1612. Vide appendix, no. 2.

(1) Queen Anne who died the 2nd of March, anno 1619.

109.

Heroic soul! how shall my rhymes express
This seld-seen bounty. Were my foolish quill
Dipp'd in the Heliconian fount, yet less
Would be described than thou deserv'st; yet still
My soul shall honour thy dead memory,
And future times admire thy great good will
Which thou hast shewn to us. Posterity
Shall weep thy loss, and know that they lament
Therein their own bad luck, sad dreariment.

110.

The work is done, and Waynflete doth retire
To Henry's palace, where his faithful heart
Glads his afflicted prince. For now the fire
Of civil discord and intestine smart,
Which long had worn the mask of amity,
Flames plainly forth, and spreads through every part
Of pious Henry's sea-clipp'd monarchy.
York claims the crown again by hostile arms,
And fresh supply unto him daily swarms.

111.

Paint out, my muse, fair peace's sacred rays
Disfigur'd by uncivil civil wars. [2]
The fierce Pharsalian fields were gentle frays

(2) The whole course of these civil wars continued 80 years in which were fought 17 pitched fields wherein perished 8 kings and kings' sons: 40 Dukes, Marquesses and Earls; 200000 of the Commons, besides many of the gentry and Barony.

Heu quantum potuit terræ pelagique parari
Hoc quem fuserunt civiles sanguine dextræ.

If you compare with these, the cruel jars
'Twixt Marius and Sylla (which to speak
Old Romans trembled) were but sudden scars.
Domestic war grew strong to make us weak.
  Rack, rack thy wits, Melpomene, and now
  Roar out the wrongs that wrinkled peace's brow.

112.

Firebrand of hell, fix'd in the burning lake
Of Phlegethon by the three hags of hell,
And thence thrown in the world; when will't forsake
This massy ball of earth? Th' wert best to dwell
'Mongst the mad Tartars, to enrage their breast.
Why dost thou vex our nation, and excel
Thy wonted use? by thee my hand is press'd
  To write such things as vex my yielding mind,
  For wars Idæa in these days I find.

113.

Somerset, who but late in prison lay
And dreading what York's wrath might sort unto,
With trembling mind waited his judgment day,
Is freed: and fears not what York's wrath can do,
But triumphs with the queen, and makes the air
Echo his joys, and now layeth projects, to
Entrap the wary duke, whose vigilant care
  Saves him from thousand perils, and destroys
  All them that thought to work him most annoys.

87.

To him were joyn'd the father and the son,
Two noble heroes, of the which the sire

Was Earl of [3] Salisbury; from him did run
[4] Richard of Warwick, whom all did admire
For martial exploits; his worthy parts
Mix'd with a pleasing countenance so did fire
The vulgar, that he so obtained their hearts
  That, when he favoured Edward, Edward's foes
  Submit themselves; when Henry, Henry rose.

115.

Both these had suffer'd vile indignities
By that imperious woman, who both swayed
The king and state; and by the villanies
Of Somerset; and therefore mean to aid
Great Ebrauck's [5] city's sovereign: they confer
By what complots the queen might be decay'd
With her audacious favourite; they err
  In no device, their projects never fail,
  'Till they against their foes in field prevail.

116.

That town which bears our [6] protomartyr's name
Was purpled first with blood; by which was slain
That duke [7] whom our historians chiefly blame
For these outrageous uproars, and do stain

(3) Richard Nevill Earl of Salisbury.

(4) Richard of Warwick called the King-maker, who, first siding with Edward IV, deposed King Henry, and then siding with Henry again deposed Edward and was by him slain at Barnet-field.

(5) York founded as the ancient stories write by Ebraucke the 5th King of Britain after Brute.

(6) St Alban, who was martyred by the tyrant Maximianus in the 10th persecution.

(7) Duke of Somerset.

With spots of infamy. The pious king
Is in the hurly-burly prisoner ta'en,
Whom York in glad sort doth to London bring,
  Where 'tis ordained that he the king shall keep;
  So to the wolf committed is the sheep.

117.

Our second Voada scornes that her mate
Thus should be curb'd: and by her power removes
The Yorkish lord from ruling of the state
In scornful wise; and now it him behoves
For all his wrongs to seek his last redress;
And cries aloud that he who best him loves
Should help him now: how shall my pen express
  These troublous times, in which the god of war
  Trampled down thousands with his brazen car.

118.

York flies to Ireland, but brave Warwick stays,
And where the river Nene doth smoothly glide [strays
Through th' North-Hamptonian fields, and calmly
'Till by North-Hampton walls his waves do slide,
He pitch'd his tents; and makes a solemn vow
That he all human torture will abide
Rather than to queen Margaret's empire bow.
  Who like Bellona with her flags display'd,
  Heart'neth her true-styl'd subjects to her aid.

119.

Waynflete's presaging mind foresaw th' event
Of this disastrous combat, and resigns

His Chancellorship to Henry in his tent,
And leaves the field. From hence the world combines
To slander him, as one that leaves his lord,
When dangerous war his person round entwines;
And with a barking tongue, and biting word,
Accuse him as unconstant, and unkind
To him, whom he so gracious still did find.

120.

But Henry knew his faith, and to the Pope
Clear'd him from all suspicion, as a man
Than whom no potentate could ever hope
A better counsellor. The morn began
To ope her dusky eyes, and crow-black night
To Tenarus her sad pavilion ran;
And now the armies join; the bloody fight
Continues 'till the sun had climb'd the sky,
And from the eastern dales touch'd mountains high.

121.

Here did the father fight against his seed;
And they that erst were link'd in friendship's knot
Bandy against each other blows, and feed
The earth with luke-warm blood. The angry Scot
Runs madding through the field, and dips his blade
In Yorkshire blood, whose purple streams do blot
The sable earth. But Warwick's sword soon made
A passage through their troops, (oh dismal chance!)
His scarlet steed on carcases doth prance.

122.

The day is his. The Queen retires. The King
Is taken prisoner. York in Ireland staying

By loud-mouth'd fame, arm'd now with double wing,
Is certified of his great foes decaying,
And posts for England; but the warlike queen
Penthesilea-like, [8] her foes dismaying,
Met him where Calder brook, a river sheen,
Stays by fair Wakefield; there they battles join,
And deaths are sold for honour, not for coin.

123.

Fortune moves retrograde. York's mounting spirit
Fate-shackl'd, falls before his female foe.
Young [9] Rutland, murder'd for his father's merit,
With Salisbury, new slain by fatal blow,
Swims in his blood to find his father's ghost,
And to th' Elysian fields together go.
The warlike Amazon clears every coast,
And all in solemn march together make
The air to tremble, and the earth to quake.

124.

But Edward, [10] York's first son, is hard at hand
With a huge army, which doth daunt the pride
Of the crest-fall'n virago, whose command
Govern'd the true Lancastrians; and beside
Towton, a village small, the trumpets sound
A dreadful joining. Cruel soldiers dyed
Their ravenous blades in gore; the stupid ground
Her once smooth cheeks, war-furrowed now, did stain
With blood of seven and thirty thousand slain.

(8) Ducit Amazonidum lunatis agmina peltis, Penthesilea furens, mediisque in millibus ardet. VIRG:

(9) Edmund Earl of Rutland, son to Richard of York.

(10) Edward, Earl of March, and after King Edward IV.

125.

Henry, his wife, and son [1] to th' countries haste
Where Grampius cuts in twain the flowery dales,
Meaning to stay there 'till the storm were past
That threatened ruin with its blustering gales.
Edward approacheth York, and thence takes down
His friends' dear heads, by Margaret pitch'd on pales,
And sets them there by him of late o'erthrown.
Thence goeth to London, where the golden lace
With great applause his temples doth embrace.

126.

What grievous pangs then seized on Waynflete's heart,
Let him be judge whose luckless chance hath lost
His only son, in whom the greatest part
Of ' s joy consisted. (So the Phrygian coast
Griev'd when their dearest Priam lost his breath ;
So griev'd the Myrmidons when their warlike host
Wanted its guide.) I dare affirm that death
Had been more pleasing to him if death's pain
Might have restored his gracious prince again.

127.

But greater grief attends him. Henry's son,
Sweet Edward, hearten'd by his manly mother,
In many dangers unadvis'd did run,
Which did at last his vital spirits smother.
For aided by great [3] Somerset, the Earls
Of Devonshire, Pembroke, and many other,

(1) Prince Edward. (2) Quis tibi (care pater) cernenti talia sensus Quosve dabas gemitus ? (3) Edmund Beaufort, son to the former Edmund.

He pitch'd his tents there where the rocky pearls
  Adorn swift Severn's channel, whose sweet waves
  So many towns and cities gladly laves.

128.

This river's name, as [2] ancient stories write,
Came from Sabrina, who in times of old
Was [3] Locrine's daughter, borne by [4] Elstrid bright
His concubine: But [5] Guendoline his bold
And warlike wife, scorning that Humber's brat
Should make Locrinus' love to her grow cold,
Turns a deaf ear to their life-begging chat,
  And having kill'd her husband throws his child
  Into the flood which by her name is styl'd.

129.

Here the two Edwards fought, the king prevails
And takes his rival captive and demands
How such a princox durst his prince assail.
The prince replies "By valorous-minded bands
I thought to free my father": then the king
Swelling in rage in furious words commands
To see his blood sprinkling the earth, this thing
  The crook-back'd Duke of Glo'ster[8] executes
  And with a stab the noble prince salutes.[9]

(2) Geoffry of Monmouth and Matthew of Westminster.

(3) Son and heir to Brutus. (4) Daughter unto Humber King of the Huns, who invaded this island, and was drowned in the river Humber, formerly called Abus. (5) Daughter unto Corinæus, Duke of Cornwall.

(8) Richard, 3rd son to Richard duke of York.

(9) Anno 1472.

130.

In him fifth Henry's valour died ; the true
Piety of his father, the bold mind
Of[10] Reiner's daughter, and the gracious hue
Of Venus' darling. Glo'ster, couldst thou find
These gifts together, and not spare the shrine
In which they were enwrapped ? Monster unkind,
Could not his gracious youth thy sword enjoin
To pardon him ? No, no, thy heart in evil
Is rooted, and thou fear'st nor God nor devil.

131.

Else the sweet infants, Edward's [1] tender boys,
Thy brothers' sons—else thy bed-partner [2] Anne,—
[3] Clarence,—the [4] kindred of the [5] queen,—the [6] joys
Of Hastings,—and thy maker, [7] Buckingham,
Had lived till nature, weary of the pain
Which she endures in safe-preserving man,
Had call'd them to her storehouse back again.
Thou hadst not, if thy mind felt any good,
Imbrued thy hands in royal Henry's blood.

132.

Fair Hyperion's son, desiring rest
After his journey, lull'd in Thetis' lap,

(10) Queen Margaret.

(1) Edward and Richard sons to Edward IV, smothered in a bed.

(2) Daughter of Richard Earl of Warwick, and widow to Edward son to Henry VI, poisoned. (3) George D. of Clarence drowned in a malmsey-butt. (4) Rivers, Vaughan, Grey, kindred to (5) Elizabeth, wife to Edward IV, beheaded at Pomfret.

(6) His love and life, which he lost on Tower-hill.

(7) Henry Stafford Duke of Buckingham, his helper to the crown.

Had drench'd his foam-bedabbl'd jades i' th' west,
And grim-fac'd night in her dark arms did wrap
This earthly football with a thick-black veil
Mantling it round, and with a cloudy cap
Hoodwink'd the heavens, whose flaring lamps did fail
To spread their beams on this terrestrial globe,
Wholly extinguish'd by night's hellish robe.

133.

When Henry, safely kept in London tower,
Who not long since was happy England's head,
(His soul committed to the Supreme Power)
Sweetly reposing on his princely bed
Was by this tyrant Gloster (whose delight
Was with gore-blood to make his dagger red)
Stabb'd to the heart; his now-triumphing spirit,[8]
Freed from his earthly prison, gladly flies
With higher wings up to the azure skies.

134.

Dark night, thou mother of annoyance sad,
Daughter of Chaos, wife to Erebus,
Sister to Lethe, th' all Creator had
No need of thee; his works so glorious
Thou dost deface; true noble hearts abhor
Thy ugly looks and visage tenebrous;
Only th' art by the slothful hunted for,
Whose lazy limbs and baser minds do call
Thee nature's hand-maid that refreshest all.

(8) Anno 1472.

135.

Under thy foggy mask do always lie
Manslaughter, whoredom, and light shunning treason,[9]
Theft, riot, and all kind of villany
Acted when passion over-mastereth reason.
But day, the comfort of th'afflicted mind,
That heart-refreshing time, and cheerful season
In which such acts no patronage can find,
The praises of the Holy One displays,
And plain discovers all dishonest ways.

136.

And day detects this sin : for, when the morn [10]
Rearing her dewy head from out the main
Had oped her purple gates, and 'gan t'adorn
The heaven with flowers, to make the passage plain
For the great light to enter : when the sun
Had with his beams scorch'd the Egyptian swain
And made fierce Phlegon and his fellows run
With nimble pace from Neptune's watery deep
Up to the crystal hills so high, so steep,

137.

Then (Henry) was thy murder first made known,
And all deplored thy lamentable fate.
Then (Richard) was thy villany first shewn,
And all abhorr'd thy most tyrannic state.
But, above all, Waynflete the heavens did tear

(9) Nocte latent mendæ.

(10) Mitido patefecit ab ortu
Purpureas Aurora foras et plena rosarum
Atria &c.

With dolorous complaints; he had no mate
Equal to him in grief; thus did he rear
His plaints on high, and with these following cries
Did tears extract out of Pumicean eyes.[1]

138.

"Where shall I first begin my sad complaints?
"At thee (dear country) whose sweet breasts are torn
"With civil wars, so that thou 'gin'st to faint
"Under this bloody yoke. The babe unborn
"Shall grieve at thy mischance, and sigh aloud
"To hear thy miseries. Thy foes with scorn
"Shall by thy fall rise, and grow wondrous proud.
"England, lament, and with heart-breaking tones
"Invoke the heavens to hear thy fainting groans.[2]

139.

"Or shall I first begin my dreary grief
"At thee, (young Edward,) whose yet-tender heart
"Feels Gloster's biting dagger. No relief
"Can hence accrue to thee, yet 'tis my part
"To moan thy loss, whose life had surely made
"Thy country triumph in thine enemies' smart.
"But thou art buried in death's ghastly shade.
"England, lament, and let thy mournful cry
"Pierce through the heavens to God's great majesty.

140.

Or shall I first begin my utmost moan
At thee, (good Henry) whom I always found

(1) Miscuit hæc lacrymis tristia dicta suis.
(2) Quis talia fando Temperet a lacrymis?

A gracious patron ; nor am I alone
Obliged to thee, but this whole isle is bound
To praise thy name, sith she so well did flourish
When thou by all consents in peace wast crowned,
And didst, while soul inlived thy corpse, her nourish.
England, lament, and wish thy briny showers
Entreat for vengeance of the heavenly powers.

141.

" Or shall I first my grief's exordium make
" At mine own self ? My luckless fate hath lost
" A gracious prince, by whom I did partake
" Of all the blessings in which now I boast.
" My luckless fates have lost that princely youth
" In whom my future hopes were laid ; this coast,
" My native soil, war-torn, moves farther ruth,
" Waynflete, lament, and let thy sighs and tears
" Touch thy Creator's ever-patient ears.

142.

" Or shall I first my grievous plaints begin
" At thee, blood-sucking duke, whose cruel hand,
" Crimson'd in blood, hath stain'd thy soul in sin.
" At whose bed-side continually do stand
" Millions of furies, arm'd with hissing snakes
" To terrify thy timorous soul, and brand
" Thy deform'd carcass with their burning flakes.
" Gloster, lament, and with a humbled mind
" Entreat the heavens some spark of grace to find.

143.

" Else Nemesis, new rising from the deep,

"Will score eternal lashes on thy side;
"Else hell-born hags, whose iron whips do steep
"Themselves with poison, will o'erthrow thy pride.
"Else will the Manes of these heroes slain
"Dance their black rounds about thee, and bestride
"Thy wretched corpse, to thy eternal pain.
"Gloster, lament, the angry heavens to please,
"Waynflete, lament, and hate enticing ease."

144.

Thus Waynflete mourns; and royal Edward strives
To comfort him, and with all princely love
Into the worthy prelate's bosom dives,
To ease that heart, whose grievous plaints might move
The ruthless stones. To him he doth confirm
The ancient privileges which behove
A bishop's place and profit; as affirm
His letters patent, cited in that book [3]
Which to revive this man first undertook.

145.

And more t'express his bounty, he ordain'd
Waynflete fair Oxford's Chancellor; which place
Was by his aid in its due worth maintain'd.
For the Foundation, which so much doth grace
Humphrey of Gloster, the true favourer
Of learned men and learning, doth embrace
Waynflete as its most complete finisher.
I mean that School, in which divine assertions
Are purified from all impure aspersions.

(3) Page 66 and 67.

146.

But Oxford oweth thee yet more thanks; for thou
By thy fair college, built'st a school as fair,
And liberal maintenance dost to them allow
That o'er thy young grammarians take care.
Nor Oxford only, but the country swains [4]
To thy magnificence beholding are,
Whose sons by thee good education gain
So wholly rent-free, that their fathers' purse
For their instructing nothing doth disburse.

147.

Praise-worthy prelate, how thy deeds increase
And quite excel my new-born poetry!
Edward, (whose sceptre flourish'd now in peace
Wrapp'd with a garland of prosperity,)
In solemn progress through his kingdom went
(Girt with fair troops of his nobility)
Hath hither purposely his journey bent,
And, which is more, unask'd and unexpected.
Strangers unbidden seldom'st are neglected.

148.

Here did he see that gorgeous house, whose frame
Admits no equal. All the world entwin'd
In Amphitrite's girdle, cannot name
A braver building. Edward's noble mind
Admires the work, and in most gracious wise
Applauds the founder's worth; and there did bind
His royal self always to patronise

(4) Both by Oxford and at Waynflete.

Magdalen muses : what he then protested,
His worthy actions after manifested.

149.

Even that imperious wolf whose tooth-born jaw
Devour'd his brother's children, who had dyed
His hands in so much princely blood, whose raw
Unsettled government could scarce abide
Absence from state affairs, in gentle sort
His ravenous tricks and state-mists put aside,
Purposely came from his majestic court[5] [daughters
To view this palace, where Jove's brain-bred
Did live secure from all his murdering slaughters.

150.

Here was he entertain'd ; his graceless grace
Gave to their disputations gentle ear ;
The best he garnish'd with a laurel lace
About their temples, and the meaner were
Hearten'd by pleasing words ; and being gone,
To make his love to Waynflete more appear,
Venison and wine he gave to every one
Around the hall ; and plainly shewed that he
In Waynflete's work took great felicity.

151.

But now the guiltless blood by Richard shed
Had moved the Eng'ner of this massy frame
To hurl down vengeance on the tyrant's head,
Who now too long had lived, to be the shame
Of reasonable man. His brutish acts

(5) Anno 1483. vide appendix.

Had put on wolfishness, and lost the name
Of man, God's image. His inhuman facts
  In which he glutting, surfeited at last
  Brought double vengeance for all murder past.

152.

Henry of Richmond,[6] Lancaster's sole heir,
Who from his infancy an exile was,
And could not safely breathe his native air,
From little Britain's chalky rocks did pass
With an indifferent navy. To his aid
Whole nations flock in troops. The brittle glass
Of fawning fortune breaks. Richard dismay'd
  With these unlook'd-for news, inwardly droops,
  But outwardly cheers up his fainting troops.

153.

Mark how the English drum sounds, blood and death
The battles join, and as the foaming wave
Flows up curl-pated Humber, (whose fierce breath
Tottering whole navies grimly do out-brave
Their wooden ribs) and by a violent force
Doth make him seem another way to have,
Breaking the current of his natural course,
  Yet, when the tide is spent, flies back again,
  And pays large tribute to the watery main.

154.

So did this battle, hard by [7] Bosworth town;
Now Richard had the better, now his foe ;

(6) He was son to Edmund Tudor and Margaret daughter unto John Beaufort D. of Somerset son of John E. of Somerset son to John of Gaunt D. of Lancaster.

(7) A town in Leicestershire.

Now Richmond's flags strike up, and now fall down;
Sometimes they press, and sometimes backward go;
Belov'd [8] Andates hovering o'er their head
With doubtful wing doth waver to and fro,
'Till Richard, mad to see his friends fall dead,
  Breaks through his rival's rank to meet their lord,
  Whom found, bold Richard falls by Richmond's sword.

155.

Clap, clap your hands, you cherubims above
To see this tyrant's downfall; you, whose blood
Shed by this tyrant parricide, do love
That pleasing word revenge, in joyful mood
Dance your sweet measures; let the heavens rebound
Whose burning lamps have, half-extinguish'd, stood
Amazed to see his murders. Let all sound
  A joyful triumph. England, weep no more,
  He's gone that lately purpled thee with gore.

156.

Waynflete rejoice, see now thou mayst behold
Thy God-son well reveng'd, thy country free,
Thy patron's line restor'd; for now the gold
Adorns seventh Henry's princely head, and he,
Intending to establish lasting peace,
Marries [9] Elizabeth, York's heir. Even she
By whom thus match'd intestine wars did cease,
  And the two [10] roses which so long did jar,
  Were now united in an amorous war.

(9) Eldest daughter and heir to Edw. IV.

(1) The red and white roses were the cognizances of the 2 disagreeing families.

157.

From hence proceeded that great prince, whose power
Banish'd the pope's usurp'd supremacy;
Under whose flags the [1] German emperor
Serv'd as a soldier; hence that majesty
Under whose peaceful rule this fruitful isle
Enjoys sweet plenty and tranquillity
Is issued; he that first enjoyed the style
Of Britain's monarch; [2] for as Henry join'd
The roses, so this prince the realms combin'd.

158.

Now aged Waynflete looks for death, who flies
Like Perseus mounted on his winged steed,
Whom, ere his venom'd arrows touch, he dies,
And thou receiv'd'st fair warning, and dost feed
His ravenous darts. He now draws nigh, and thou
Distributing thy wealth, whose loss did breed
A double gain, art now prepar'd, even now
To entertain death's message: thy soul flies
With purified wings up to the azure skies.

159.

There with heaven's citizens thou liv'st in bliss,
Which shall no kind of intermission feel;
There no tyrannic smile, no serpent's hiss
Disturb thy rest; no murderer bathes his steel
In guiltless blood; there dost thou shine with them
That safely scorn blind fortune's powerful wheel.

(1) Maximilian at the siege of the city Tournay. 1513.
(2) Henricus rosas, regna Jacobus.

As Enoch, Adam, and Methusalem.
The heavens enclose thy soul, thy corpse the grave,
Let us thy name from dark oblivion save.

160.

Epilogus.

Thus Waynflete liv'd, and thus did Waynflete end,
Who yet shall never end, for whilst the sun,
Plac'd in his flaming coach, his work intends,
And makes his fiery-footed jades to run
About yon crystal cieling ; whilst the light
That gilds our dark nights 'scapes confusion,
So long shall Waynflete live, and flourish bright
To all posterity, and be accounted
A man most absolute, by none surmounted.

Finis.

APPENDIX.

Stanza 4.

The genealogy of the ancient Family of Patten of the county Palatine of Lancaster, of which was William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, Lord Chancellor of England, founder of Magdalen College, Oxford &c. Wherein are exhibited the maternal and conjugal alliance with the Pattens of the Revd Thomas Wilson, D. D. Prebendary of Westminster &c. &c. deduced from sundry evidences preserved in the college of arms, London, to the year 1770, by Ralph Bigland Esq. Somerset, Isaac Heard Esq. Lancaster, Heralds. With additions to the present time.

(a) Richard Patten or Patine of Patten House, prope Chelmsford in the county of Essex. =

Richard Patten s. and h. temp. Hen. I. 1119. = . . . Eyre . . . County of Derby.

Richard Patten, s. and h. Lord of Dagenhams, of Dagenham Court and Patten House, both in the county of Essex. = Mary d. and coh. of Ralph Dagenhams (b) of Dagenham Court, county of Essex.

A [see the next page.]

(a) The name of Patine occurs in a tablet, sometime in Battle Abbey, among the Knights and Esquires, who came over with William the Norman. Vide Stow's Chronicle.

(b) A. D. 1355. Philip de Dover held 37 acres of arable in this Vill (Dagenhams) of William Dakenham by the service of 13s. per annum. Vide Morant's Essex, vol. 1, p. 61, note 4.

[from A in the last page.]

1 Richard Patten anno 5 Hen : III. = 2 Robert Patten

3 John Patten

John Patten s. and h. = . . . Nevyle, County of Derby.

John Patten s. and h. = . . . Poole, County of Derby.

John = Agnes Segar

1 John Patten of Dagenham Court and of Waynflete, county of Lincoln living in 1376. = . . . d. and h. of Sir Oswald Westingcroft, Knt, of Westingcroft. Co. Lancast.

2 William Patten of Wheldryk. Co. York. = Emma d. of . . . Everingham Co. York.

3 John Patten

Thomas Patten of Wheldryck had issue 1429. =

Agnes coh.

Idonea coh.

Nicholas Patten of Waynflete, s. and h. of John. =

1 John Patten of Waynflete

3 (c) Richard Patten alias Waynflete temp. Hen. IV or V. = Margery d. of Sir Will. Brereton Kn. of Brereton, Co. Chester.

2 Nicholas (William ?) Patten = ...

(c) For an account of Richard Patten, Vide Chandler's Life of Waynflete. The High Tomb stated by him (p. 242) to be existing in the ancient church of all Saints, Waynflete, has, since the demolition of that Edifice, been transferred to Magdalen College chapel, Oxford, where it remains in an excellent state of preservation. Over the supposed resting place of Richard Patten at Waynflete the following inscription has been lately placed on a slab of black marble ; SUBTUS CORPUS JACET RICARDI PATTEN PATER QUI FUIT ILLUSTRIS WAYNFLETI MONUMENTUM EJUS MIRÂ ARTE FABRICATUM OLIM A FILIO PATRI HIC POSITUM IN COLLEGIO S. MARIÆ MAGDALENÆ OXONII CONSERVATUR. PRÆSES SOCIIQUE MAGDALENENSES P. P. NE OSSA PARENTIS FUNDATORIS SUI VIOLARENTUR—A handsome mural tablet of white marble is also affixed to the north wall of the interior of the new Church at Waynflete inscribed thus ; CUM EXCISA ESSET VICINA OMNIUM SANCTORUM ECCLESIA ABLATUMQUE CUM EA RICARDI PATTEN SEPULCHRUM IN QUO QUIDEM PULCHERRIMO MONUMENTO FILIUS EJUS GULIELMUS WINTONIÆ EPISCOPUS PATRI CAPUT SUSTINENS SPECTABATUR HUNC TITULUM PARENTI FUNDATORIS SUI PRÆSES SOCIIQUÈ MAGDALENENSES POSUERUNT. Both these inscriptions are

1 John Patten of Waynflete

3 [repeated from page 70.] (d) Richard Patten alias Waynflete temp. Hen. IV. or V. = Margery d. of Sir Will. Brereton Kn. (d) of Brereton, Co. Chester.

2 Nicholas (William ?) Patten. = ...

Joan = Thomas Valence of Kent.

Robert Patten temp Hen. IV = . . .

Richard Churchstyle = Juliana(f)

Bostock Co. Chester. = Margaret

Bonhewre Co. Derby = Helen d. and h.

2 (e) John Patten Dean of Chichester d. 1481.

1 WILLIAM PATTEN alias Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, founder of Magdalen College. ob. 11 Ag. 1486.

3 Richard Patten of Boslow, Co. Derby. =

See page 73. D

from the pen of the present learned and venerable President of Magdalen, whose accurate and elegant taste in compositions of this nature excited the admiration of Parr and Sheridan. May it yet be long before the Cenotaph in a certain beautiful church near Reading, Berks,, shall require the addition of such a memorial.

(d) Sir William Brereton died 4 Hen. VI. His wife was Anylla d. of Hugh Venables. For an account of him vide Chandler.

(e) For an account of John Patten, Dean of Chichester, Vide Chandler. The memoranda of his funeral expences, from a MS. in the Library of Magdalen College, may be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1834, pt 11, page 589.

(f) This descent of Juliana Churchstyle is not exactly correspondent to a Deed, said to have been anciently in the Remembrancer's office, but now not to be found. The Preamble, as furnished by the Revd Dr Wilson, is "Know all men by these presents that I Juliana Churchstyle, widow of the late Richard Churchstyle deceased, first cousin and heiress to William, late Bishop of Winchester, am the only daughter and heiress of Robert Patten, the Brother and Heir of Richard Patten, the Father of the aforesaid Prelate, William of Waynflete, in my widowhood &c."— This Deed was to convey a title to an estate at Dagenham in Essex, but it is very extraordinary, and therefore doubtful, that Robert Patten, Father of Juliana, should be styled Brother and Heir of Richard Patten, who is the lineal ancestor of the present Thomas Patten of Bank esq.—(Note of the Heralds in the Family Pedigree.)

Budden,(p. 11,) quotes the above mentioned portion of the Deed from the College Register. Chandler examined Reg. A. without finding it. I have discovered it in the last page of Reg. C. and here give it entire.—It will be seen that Budden, from whom Chandler &c. have cited the document, omitted WILLIAM PATYN, the uncle of our Founder, and Grandfather of Juliana Churchstyle, and that the Heralds were correct in pronouncing some mistake.—Ed.

"Sciant præsentes et futuri quod ego Juliana Churchstyle vidua, nuper uxor Ricardi Churchstyle defuncti, consanguinea et hæres magistri Willi-

elmi de Waynflete, nuper Wintoniensis episcopi, videlicet unica filia et hæres Roberti Patyn, filii et hæredis Willielmi Patyn, fratris et hæredis Richardi Patyn, alias dicti Barbour, de Waynflete, patris prædicti Willielmi de Waynflete, nuper Episcopi, in pura viduitate mea, et legitima potestate dimisi, tradidi, liberavi, et hac præsenti charta mea confirmavi Reverendissimo in Christo Patri, Johanni Cantuariensi Archiepiscopo, Willielmo Martyn et Johanni Percyvale, militibus, Johanni More gentilman, Nicholao Worley, Henrico Wodecocke, et Willielmo Cater, manerium sive totam illam placeam, vocatam Dakenham Place, ac omnia terras et tenementa in villa et parochia de Berkinge in comitatu Essex, et alibi in eodem comitatu cum libera warenna in eisdem manerio, terris et tenementis, ac in omnibus aliis dominicis terris in eadem villa, sive parochia, quæ prædictus Willielmus de Waynflete, per nomen Willielmus Episcopus Wintoniensis, ac Johannes nuper vicecomes de Beaumount, Radulphus nuper Dominus de Sudley, Johannes Dorwarde armiger, Henricus Astley, et Johannes Folkard, jam omnes defuncti, (quos quidem Johannem vicecomitem, Radulphum, Johannem Dorwarde, Henricum Asteley, et Johannem Folkard, prædictus Willielmus de Waynflete supervixit,) nuper conjunctim habuerunt: eis, hæredibus et assignatis in perpetuum ex dono, concessione, et chartæ confirmatione Mri Rokke clerici, et Roberti Osborn. Quæ quidem manerium, terræ, et tenementa, simul cum warrena prædicta, ac cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentibus, per et post mortem dicti Willielmi de Waynflete, sicut prædicitur, super viventis, mihi præfatæ Julianæ more hæreditario descendebant ac descendere debuerunt, habendum et tenendum prædictum manerium, terras et tenementa simul cum warrenna prædicta ac cum omnibus et singulis suis pertinentibus præfatis Johanni Archiepiscopo, Willielmo Martyn, Johanni Percyval, Johanni More, Nicholao Worley, Henrico Wodecoke, et Willielmo Cater, hæredibus et assignatis suis in perpetuum de capitalibus dominicis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta; ac insuper noveritis me præfatam Julianam fecisse, ordinasse, et loco meo posuisse dilectos mihi in Christo Johannem Spigonell et Johannem Ledar, meos veros et legitimos attornatos conjunctim et divisim ad intrandum jure et nomine meo et pro me in prædictum manerium, terras et tenementa, cum cæteris præmissis et suis pertinentibus ac plenam et pacificam possessionem ac seisinam jure et nomine meo capiendum et confirmandum, ac de et super hujusmodi possessione sic captis et confirmatis plenam et pacificam possessionem et saisinam de et in eisdem nomine meo præfatis Johanni Archiepiscopo, Willielmo Martyn, Johanni Percyvale, Johanni More, Henrico Wodecoke, et Willielmo Cater, deliverandum secundum vim, formam et effectum præsentis chartæ meæ — Ratum et gratum habentes et habituri totum et

D. [from page 71.]

(s) Richard Patten s. and h. ob. 1536. = (h) Grace d. and h. of John Baskerville

John Robynson = Helen named in the will of her Brother Richard

(i) Humphrey Patten = Jane d. and h. of Thos Rixton of Great Sankey Co. Lancaster Gent.

see E page 75.

— 1 DAU. Joan = 1ST HUSB. William Streete, of Islington, co. Middlesex living 29 April, 1536.
= 2ND HUSB. Thomas Percy of Stanwell, co. Middlesex.

— 2 DAU. Lettice = Richard Staverton, of Bray, co. Berks. gent.

— 3 DAU. Mary = Christopher Marton, of Ashton, co. York, gent.

— 4 DAU. Alice = 1ST HUSB. Thomas Searle, of Essex, living 1536.
= 2ND HUSB. Armigal Wade, co. Middlesex. (k)

— 2 SON Sylvester Patten : ob. s. p.

F See the next page

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quicquid dicti attornati mei nomine meo fecerint aut eorum alter fecerit in præmissis et quolibèt premissorum. In cujus rei testimonium huic præsenti chartæ sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Barking prædictum quinto decimo die mensis Decembris anno regni Regis Henrici septimi post consuetum tertio decimo.

(s) Richard Patten, citizen and clothworker of London. He was buried in St Mary Magd. ch. Milk St—will dated 29 Apr. 1536.

(h) Grace d. of J. Baskervill by...d. and h. of...Goddard, from Co. Hereford. She died before her husband and was buried in St M. Magd. ch. Milk St.

(i) Humphrey Patten seated himself at Warrington, co. Lancaster, 1536. He was buried there, and in the Churchyard of that place was existing in 1774 a tombstone with the following genealogical Epitaph: "HERE LYȄ INTERRED HUMPHREY PATTEN, SON OF RICHARD, BROTHER TO WILLIAM OF WAYNFLETE: THOMAS PATTEN, HIS OLDEST SON: THOMAS PATTEN HIS OLDEST SON, May 30, 1639: THOMAS PATTEN, HIS OLDEST SON, SEPT. 8, 1653. THOMAS PATTEN, HIS OLDEST SON NOV. 25, 1684: THOMAS PATTEN, HIS ELDEST SON, DIED APRIL 2, 1726, AGED 63." (Robinson's Hist. of Stoke Newington. p. 29.)

(k) Armigell Wade was educated at St Mary Magd. Coll. Oxford, and took a degree in Arts

F from the last page

—1 son William Patten (l) = Anne (Johnson)

— 1 son Mercury Patten, s. and h. (m)
— 2 son Richard Patten.
— 3 son Thomas Patten
— 4 son (n) Gratian Patten = Elizabeth Collis.

William Patten, living a minor Oct. 9, 1600.

— 1 dau. Elizabeth = Sir Thomas Coney, of Basingthorp, co. Lincoln, kt.
— 2 dau. Pallas.
— 3 dau. Anne.

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circa 1531, and afterwards became clerk of the council to Hen. VIII, and Edw. VI. In 1559 he was ambassador to the Duke of Holstein. Obiit, 20 June, 1568 and was buried in the chancel at Hampstead where a fair monument of alabaster, now destroyed, was erected over his grave by his eldest son Sir Will. Wade. Vide Wood's Athenæ Oxon. Ed. Bliss. vol. 1. 4to col. 360.

(l) William Patten esq. Lord of the manor of Stoke Newington, co. Middlesex, (the Church of which, according to Stow, he new builded in 1563), one of the Tellers of the Receipt of the Queen's Exchequer at Westminster, Receiver general of her Revenues in the county of York, customer of London outward, and a Justice of the Peace for the county of Middlesex. He married Anne d. and coh. of Richard Johnson of Boston, co. Lincoln, and Alice, his wife, h. of...Eynes of Poplar, co. Middlesex.

(m) Mercury Patten, Blue mantle Pursuivant of arms from 1597 to 1611.

(n) Gratian Patten of St Andrew's Holborn. will dated 1603. After his death his widow Elizabeth married John Trussal of Winchester. Gent.

| E from page 73

Thomas Patten of Warrington 1560 = Juliana d. of John Marshall of Warrington Gent
buried. here.

1 Thomas Patten of Patten Lane, Warrington b. 10 June, 1561. d. 30 May 1639. bur. at Warrington. = Ellen d. of George Diggles. Gent bur. at Warrington 1. Dec. 1623.

2 John Patten b. 22 Jan. 1565 buried at Lancaster.

Ellen b. 8 Jan. 1563.

Alice b. 22 May 1567.

Elizabeth b. 15 Feb. 1569.

Dorcas b. Apr. 1572.

Margaret b. 30 Sept. 1573.

Margaret d. of Richd Mather. = 2 John Patten of Warrington b. 3. Sept. 1598 d. 1676. = Anne d. of Nicholas Croft of Sutton co. Lancaster.

Ellen

Alice d. of Thos Taylor of Preston on the Hill co. Chester = Thomas Patten of Patten Lane b. 3 Oct. 1598 d. 8 Sept. 1653 buried at Warrington. = Susanna d. and h. Robert Drinkwater burd at Warrington 9 June 1688.

Ellen b. 1522.

Margaret b. 1607 d. 1639

3 Anthony Patten of isle of Man b. 1601 d. 1641. = ... Margaret d. of Th. Banyster of Preston Gent.

Cæsar Patten.

4 William¶ Patten of Preston = Mary (Archer)

¶ Wm P. of Preston, co. Lanc. Alderman and Register of C. Chanc. at Lanc. b. Sep. 4, 1604: bd at Preston, Sep. 23, 1660. His sec. w. was Mary d. of Js Archer of Preston, Gent bd at Preston, Sep. 7, 1664

see E page 76

Anne burd. 22 Sept 1680

Thomas Patten = Ellen d. of John Middleton of co. Lancaster

Thomas Patten ob. inf.

Thomas Cooper of Preston Gent. = Janet

John Reyley of Preston = Elizabeth

John Anderton citizen of London = Ellen

F

John Patten

Arthur or Anthony Patten

Thomas Patten

F from the last page

1 Thomas Patten(p) = ... Doughty
2 Christopher ob. inf.
3 Anthony Patten d. in London
5 William Patten(q) = ... (r) Bellingham
4 Henry Patten = Thomas Patten ob. inf burd at Preston 1680.
Mary bap. 30. Apr. 1648 ob. inf.
Margaret
Jane
Margaret bap. 15 Dec. 1644 ob. inf.

Elizabeth only child bapt 21. Oct. 1670 at Preston. = Sir Thomas Stanley of Bickerstaffe Co. Lanc. Bp.

Sir Edward Stanley, Bart. aft. Earl of Derby, b. 11 Sept. 1689 d. 22 Feb. 1776 burd. at Ormskirk.

Children of William Patten:
William Patten bapt. 2 Feb. 1690
James Patten bapt. 30 May 1693
Thomas bapt. 13 Aug. 1694 bd 21 Ap. 1695.
Elizabeth bapt. 12. June 1688
Mary bapt. 31 Decr 1689
Agnes bapt. 14 Apr. 1692
Dorothy bapt. 23. Aug. 1697.

E from the last page

4 John Patten b. 13 May 1647
1 John = Susan John Barrow of Sankey co Lanc. b. 14 Dec. 1631
2 John Cottam of Preston co. Lanc. = Ellen b. 13 Mar. 1633
—3 Mary b. 10 Feb. 1634 d. inf.
—4 Bridget b. 31 Mar. 1641. d. inf.
—5 Rachel b. 2. May 1643 d. inf.
—6 Elizabeth b. 21 Oct. 1651 d. inf.

1 Thomas Patten b. 10 May 1638 d. 25. Nov. 1684. burd. at Warrington = Mary d. of John Leigh Esq. of Oughterington co. Chester d. 19. Apr. 1720 bd at Warrington

see page 77 G

2 William Patten of Warrington Merchant. b. 4. Apr. 1640 d. 21. Feb. 1698-9 bd at Warrington = 1668 Rachel d. of Hugh Barrow M A vic. of Lancaster d. 9. May 1721. burd. at Warington

H see page 78

3 Peter Patten M.A. Fellow of New College Oxford b. 21. Aug. 1644 d. 2 Aug. 1673. buried at St Lawrence ch. London.

5 Robert Patten of London b. 5 June 1648 d. 25. Jan. 1719-20. = Dorcas d. of ... Byfield D. D.

p. Thomas Patten Esq. of Preston. Lord of Thorneley, Barrister at law. M. P. for Preston 1688. æt. 29, in 1665, buried at Preston 5. Oct. 1697. He married..... daughter and heiress of...Doughty, Coln Hall, co. Lancaster.

q. William Patten of Preston, co. Lancaster. bapt. 10 May, 1646. Married...daughter of Br. Bellingham of Bellingham co. Northumberland Esq.

r. Henry Patten of Elverton, Southampton, Clerk.

G from page 76

4. George Patten b. 9 Ap. 1672 d. 28 July 1729. bd at Warrington = ... d. of Sutten of Crossenhall, Co. Chester. Sr.

2. Mary and Martha, twins died 1661.

2. John Patten b. Sept. 27 1664. d. 13 Mar. 1668.

3. Elizabeth b. 1 June 1666. = John Golbourne of Warrington. Gent.

Thomas Wilson Bishop of Sodor and Man d. 1755 æt. 93. = (27 Oct. 1698) Mary b. 16 July 1674. d. 7 Mar. 1704. bd. at Warrington

2. William Patten of London. b. 1668. d. 1740. bd. at St Lawrence Ch. London. = (1692) Elizabeth d. of . . . Jackson d. 21 Dec. 1734 æt. 61. bd. at St Lawr. Ch. London.

Thomas Patten = Margaret Blackburne

see K page 79

Children of George Patten:

George Patten d. 21 Feb. 1714. bd at Warrington

Mary, d. Jan. 22, 1719. bd at Warrington

Thomas Wilson D. D. Preb. of Westminster Chap. and Subalmoner to Geo III. b. 24 Aug. 1703. = (Feb. 4, 1733.) Mary d. 4. Nov. 1772. æt. 78. bd at St Stephens Walbrook London = William Hayward Esq. of London. 1st Husband.

Thomas Wilson, b. 18 Mar. 1734. d. 7. May, 1736. s. p. buried at Stoke Newington.

H from page 76.

1	2	3	3	4		5	1		2		4	
Mary b. 25 Nov. 1672 died 1714.	Rachel b. 22 August 1679 d. 1716.	Elizabeth b. 16 Nov. 1689. d. 2. Dec. 1689.	Robert Patten d. inf.	William Patten d. inf. 1734.	John Worsley M. A. min. of Trinity Chapel Warrington d. æt. 49 bd at Warrington. =	Dorcas d. 9. Dec. 1753. æt. 69. bd at Warrington.	Thomas Patten b. 4 Jan. 1669-70 d. 13. July 1733 bd at Warrington. =	Sarah d. of Tho. Shaw of Manchester, Gent. d. 22 May 1755, æt. 77 bd at Warrington.	Hugh Patten of Liverpool b. 16 Oct. 1675 d. 16 Ap. 1736. =	Sarah d. of... Tarleton, relict of ...Dudley, Liverpool.	Susannah b. 26 June 1682 d. 1731. =	John Murray of the Isle of Man Esq.

John Murray Esq. Ambassador to Constantinople 1768.

	1	2		3		4	2	3	4	5	1	5	6	7
Thomas Newton of Manchester. =	Sarah b. 15 Oct. 1698.	Rachel d. 8 June 1755 æt. 51, bd at Warrington.	John Nicholls of Liverpool merchant. =	Mary b. 4 Aug. 1704.	Walter Noble of Culsley Hall Co. Stafford esq. =	Lydia b. 13 Oct. 1705. d. 1752 bd at Warrington.	Thomas Patten b. 1716. d. inf.	M	N	O	James Patten b. 1716 d. inf.	Dorothy b. 17. Dec. 1710.	Susanna b. 1711 d. inf.	Elizabeth b. 11 Jan. 1721-2 d. 1772 bd at Warrington.

See next page. M N O

M — 1734 — Bridget d. of Tho. Patten and Margaret Blackburne b. 29 Jan. 1703. = Robert Patten b. 22 Ap. 1707.

N — William Patten b. 9 June, 1700. settled in London. = Mary d. of Edwd Farnworth of Runshaw. Co. Lan. Sr.

O — April 1765 — Thomas Patten D. D. b. 5 Oct. 1714. Rector of Childrey Co. Berks 1755-90. = Elizabeth d. of Peter Brooke of Mere Co. Chester.

Issue of William Patten and Mary:

- William Patten a Priest of the Ch. of Rome.
- Margaret a member of the Ch. of Rome.
- Elizabeth a member of the Ch. of Rome.

Issue of Robert Patten and Bridget:

- Nov. 5, 1765 — Robert Patten b. 22 Dec. 1740. = Hannah d. of Geo. Leigh of Outrington Co. Chester Esq.
- Jonathan Patten d. 12 June 1765 æt. 22 bd at Warrington.
- Thomas Patten d. 6. Nov. 1757. æt. 22.
- Sarah d. 1740 æt. 22.
- Margaret d. 1753 at Warrington æt. 16.

Issue of Robert Patten and Hannah:

- Thomas Leigh Patten b. Nov. 7, 1766.
- Margaret b. June 5 1768. = ... Bower
- Sarah b. 18 Jan. 1771. = Owen Jones of Liverpool.

From K page 77

July 20, 1686 — Thomas P. of Patten Lane bapt. 2 Aug. 1662, d. 2 Apr. 1726, bd at Warrington. = Margaret eld. d. of John Blackburne of Oxford Esq. bd at Warrington.

See his issue in the next page.

1. Thomas Patten b. 10 Ap. 1687 d. 15 Aug. 1689
3. William Patten b. 30 July 1694 d. 4 Mar. 1697-8
Mary b. 19 Jan. 1688 d. 9 Feb. 1688.
2. Legh Patten b. 2 Jan. 1697. d. 18 July 1700
4. Mary b. 2 July 1706 d. 25 Feb. 1709-10
3. Bridget b. 29 Jan 1703. = (1734) Robert Patten 3d s. of Tho. Patten of Warington.
Catharine d. of Randle Fielden of Blackburne Co. Lanc. Gent. d. 7 Aug. 1731. æt 39. bd. at St Anne's Manchester. = 4. Jonathan Patten of Manchester. b. 13 Apr. 1695 d. 24 May, 1765. bd. at St Anne's Manchester md. 3d Wife 29 Oct. 1746. Sarah d. of John Cheshire, Merchant of Manch. = Jane d. of John Sydall of Green Relict of John Green of Holcome Co. Lanc. Gent d. 1 Mar. 1743. æt 46. bd. at St Annes Manchester.
2. Thomas Patten of Bank Warrington Esq. Lord of Winmarreigh. Dep. lieutenant of Co. Lanc. b. 22. July 1690 d. 31 Feb. 1772. bd at Warrington. = (1728.) Lettice 2d d. and coh of James Peake M, A. Vicar of Bowden Co. Chester, bd at Warington 18 Dec. 1735.

1. Mary b. 18 Jan. 1725. d. 19 June 1728.
2. Margaret b. 15 Dec. 1729. d. 27 Apr. 1757.
1. Thomas Patten b. 30 May 1731. d. 7 Oct. 1731.

Jonathan Patten b. 5. Jan. 1734. 5. d. 28 Feb. 1772. bd at St Anne's = (16. Feb. 1762) Anne d. of Robert Fielden of Manchester.
1. Jane b. 12 June 1733 d. 8. Aug. 1734.
2. Anne b. 12 July 1736 d. 11 Dec. 1742
3. Lettice b. 20 Oct. 1737. = (26. Jan. 1762) Joseph Rose of London Merchant. d. 13 Aug. 1766.

2. Jonathan Patten b. 18 Oct. 1765.
1. Thomas Patten b. 30 Nov. 1762 d. 4 Sept. 1765.
Elizabeth b. 29 Feb. 1764.
Sir Richard Brook of Norton Co. Chester Bart. = (16 Oct. 1752) Frances b. 8 Feb. 1729-30 d. at Bath 12 Apr. 1777 bd at Runcorn.
Thomas Patten b. 12 Mar. 1730-31 Sheriff of Co. Lanc. 1773 Sheriff of Co. Chester 1775 Deputy Lieut. of Co. Lanc. Lieut. Col. of Royal Lanc. Mil. = (17 Jan. 1757) Dorothea 2nd d. and coh. of Peter Bold of Bold esq. M.P. for co. Lanc. mar. at St Paul's Covent Garden.

A see next page.

A from the last page.

1 Thomas Patten b. Nov. 22 1762 d. Oct. 4 1763 bd at Warrington.	2 Peter Patten b. 26. July 1760 d. 19 Oct. 1819 Col. of 4th Royal Lanc. Mil. = Mary d. of Rev. John Parker of Astle Co. Chester.	4 Richard Patten b. 1772 d. 1774.	3 Thomas Wilson Patten M. P. of Bank Hall Co. Lancaster b. Feb. 22, 1770. d. 1826. = (Mar. 29, 1800.) Elizabeth 1st d. of Nathaniel Hyde esq. of Ardwick.	1 Anna Maria b. 20. Nov. 1758. buried at Warrington.	2 Lettice b. 18 July 1760, burd at Marylebone Ch. London.	3 Dorothea b. 18 Aug. 1765. d. 1844.	4 Frances b. 25 Oct. 1766.	5 Mary b. 17 June 1768.
6 Everilda								

Children of Peter Patten and Mary:

Prince Sapicha = 1 Mary died 1824	2 Dorothea = (May 23 1820) Sir Henry Bold Hoghton Bart.	3 Frances = John Digby Murray esq.	4 Anna Maria = (15 Apr. 1828) 2 John Wilson Patten Esq. of Bank Hall, Co. Lanc. M.P. for northern Division of Lancashire. b. 26 April 1802. entd. at S. M. Magd. Coll. Oxon Feb. 14, 1821.			

Children of Thomas Wilson Patten and Elizabeth:

1 Thomas Patten b. Jan. 30, 1801 d. Oct. 27, 1819.	Elizabeth b. Sept. 1803. = Sir John Buller Yarde-Buller Bart.

Children of John Wilson Patten and Anna Maria:

Eustace John Wilson-Patten b. Feb. 8, 1836.	Arthur Wilson-Patten b. 1841.	Anna Maria	Vanda	Ellinor	Elizabeth.

Stanza 106.

Description of Magdalen College at the time of Prince Henry's matriculation, and King James's visit in August 1605, from Wake's Rex Platonicus, p. 41, &c.

...Sed potentem monarcham post tædia itineris se cœnaculo reficientem paulisper relinquat oratio, invita quidem, nisi quod Jacobi Britanniæque una suavissimam spem, Henricum Principem sequutura sit ad curiam suam in magnificentissimo Collegio Divæ Magdalenæ, extra portam civitatis orientalem sito, commeantem. Etenim ea solennis est majestatis Britanniæ consuetudo, ne principes una, quamvis capacissima, regia excipiantur, sed ut singulis singula palatia destinentur: sicut pauculis mutatis verbis merito illud de Pompeio et filiis, sed sensu multo feliciore, usurpari possit,

Quid mirum toto si spargitur urbe? teneri
Uno non poterat gloria tanta loco. MART. Ep. 5, 76.

Itaque Principis excellentiam comes illustrissimus atque idem optimus Wigornius, equi regii Præfectus, et Dominus Knowlesius Baro, Regiæ Thesaurarius, deducunt: comitantur vero Oxoniensis et Essexius lectissimi dilectissimique comites, vicecomes Cranbornius, Roberti Cecilii, comitis πολιτικοτάτου, hæres, Scheffeldius, Harringtonius, Howardius, Brusius, cum reliquo Britannicæ juventutis flore, e Principis famulitio; sed cum primis virtutis, doctrinæque ergo nominandus Thomas Chalonorus, eques auratus, Principi in disciplinarum omniumque regiarum institutione honoratus Præfectus, quo viro merito gloriatur collegium Magdalenense, ut etiam innumeris aliis, quos intra lustra annorum non multa in Rempublicam Ecclesiamque transmisit, alumnis: archiepiscopis scilicet duobus, iisdemque cardinalibus, episcopis viginti duobus, Foxo martyrologo, Laurentio Humphredo, aliisque.

Collegium ab Euro alluit limpidissimus rivorum Cherwellus (is alter ex parentibus Tamisiaci fluminis habetur) qui Pontem civitatis orientalem, Collegii parietibus imminentem, subterfluens compascuis proximis cum Iside conjugatur. Ipsa mœnia ex quadrato lapide fortissima pinnisque ornatissima, tam immense se protendunt in Aquilonem, tantumque ædificii, arboreti, pomarii sinu continent, ut procul contuentes, non tam collegium quam urbeculam eorum complexu comprehendi putent. Ad alteram fluminis ripam, quæ Collegio privato ponte adnectitur, undecunque viridaria pascuaque fructu commodissima, ambitu spectatuque multo gratissima, sed imprimis ambulacra multo, ut patet, opere et sumptu sed majore elegantia aggesta, et sepium arborumque ordinibus, fluminisque undique spiraculo et murmure jucundissima.

Nec in primo aditu deliciæ oculorum minus pellices. In area exteriori introeuntium oculis objicit se amplissimum frontispicium tribus porticibus magnis insigne, quarum altera, quæ a læva in aream interiorem ducens, uti et media, vivas superne statuas exhibet, et Waynfleti laudatissimi fundatoris, Episcopi olim Wintoniensis, hujusque Regni Summi cancellarii et Mariæ Magdalenæ Servatorem alabastri et, quod acceptius erat, lacrymarum unguento demulcentis,—nam hujus lacrymantis Divæ nomini (rectius quam Romani qui templum Deo ridenti et ridiculo posuerunt) collegium suum consecrabat, altera—Ad templum ducit, lapicidarum elegantiis, testudinum politura, alarum varietate, pyramidum multitudine, campanilis spectabili sublimitate laudatissimum. Ad quam porticum Collegii Præses, Dominus Nicholaus Bondus, S. T. P. et cæterum studiosorum sodalitium (qui Fundatoris alumni censentur sex supra numerum centenarium, præter amplum nobilium adolescentium gregem) omnes suis ordinibus dispositi Principem venientem excipiunt, cujus adventu quantum lætitiæ conceperint, quantumque sibi gratularentur, Magister Jacobus, Mabbe publico Collegii nomine eleganti oratione, alii carminibus propalam affixis testabantur. Inde in aream Collegii interiorem eandemque amplissimam pergitur; quadriformi ædificiorum ex

quadrato lapide claustrorumque spectaculo, et duplici parietum pennarumque ordine insignem. Tibicines speciosi, qui frequentes singula latera et præmuniunt et adornant, ipsi hieroglyphicis et pene spirantibus animalium imaginibus adornantur, quæ ita e vivo lapide vivis coloribus justa omnes magnitudine expressæ sunt, ut ad Mosis effigiem toga cærulea deformati, Rusticanum aperto capite accessisse certissima oculatorum testium fide constet, et ut sibi (nescio quo eunti) viam indicaret, submisse petiisse. Ista vero Mosis statua theologiæ professio designata est: cui a dextra, sed suis intervallis, visuntur, jurisperitus clientem emungens, medicus purpuratus phialam urinariam contemplans, pædagogus denique e cathedra superciliosus: qui singuli facultates suas designabant, quam tamen non magis quam lapides callebant, a læva theologiæ ludos agit morionis imago, vultu vestituque ridicula, qua notari videtur voluisse author mysticus, prudentium esse clarissimis artibus insudare, etsi fatuis inscitia sua arrideat, seque nugamentis delectent, prudentiam aliorum contemnant. Præsidis ædibus præfiguntur, (ut cætera illa omnia ingeniorum cruciamenta aliis Hermetibus relinquam) hinc torvus leo, illinc pelicanus, qui rostro sibi pectus pertundens, pullulos suos sanguine fovet, ut literatæ juventutis præfecti moneantur, ex illo quod possint, ex isto quid debeant erga suos, et ex illo vigiles fortesque agere adversus male meritos, ex isto mites et amantes erga bonos: sed esse leones omnes experimur, an tales sint uspiam pelicani non sine causa dubitant qui sunt naturæ a secretis.

His a Principe transeunte perlustratis, ad ista Præsidis conclavia, Excellentiæ recipiendæ destinata, deductus est: ubi literarii palæstritæ tanto arbitrio in disputationum certamine concertant. In quo Gulielmus Seymerus, Hartfordiæ comitis ex Beauchampio filio nepos natu minor, respondentis stationem tuebatur. Carolus filius comitis Wigornii, Edvardus Hartfordiæ comitis ex Beauchampio hæres, Robertus Gorgius clarissimi Thomæ Gorgii Equitis aurati et præcellentis marchionissæ Northampton filius, Chalonirii duo, et Gulielmus Burlasius, equitum insignissimorum filii, adolescentes omnes natalium splendorem indolis virtutumque

præstantia æquiparantes, amentatis argumentorum hastis strenue irruebant. Qua velitari pugna Excellentia ejus una et animum suum voluptate pascebat, et quanta cum voluptate Nobilissimi Adolescentes operam in optimarum artium studiis collocabant, ex quibus solis vera nobilitas comparanda est, intelligebat; manumque mox, tanquam et gratiæ suæ et eorum meriti testem, singulis deosculandam exhibuit.

. . . .

Unde mox Henricus Princeps a suo nobilium comitatu deducitur ad collegium Magdalenense, ubi in aula collegii publica Magdalenensibus invitatus cœnare decreverat. Supremæ mensæ medium solus Ipse occupabat, unde quasi de loco superiori prospicere posset in cæteros omnes, qui simul cœnabant; quorum ordines ita distributi sunt ut aula media comites atque nobiles discumberent, ad utraque autem aulæ latera studiosi, qui ita tum frequentes aderant, suoque graduum habitu decenter ornati, ut Princeps eorum multitudine et ordine plurimum delectaretur, eosque omnes pileis, quos gestabant, quadratis discumbere opertos benigne jussit, et ne quod eis incomparabilis humanitatis suæ indicium deesset, scyphum vino spumantem generoso arripiens, unaque studiosos alta voce compellans, eorum omnium saluti propinavit; statimque omnes in pedes erecti consistunt, donec per totum aulæ circuitum suavissimi Principis saluti respondeatur: nec illud porro obscurum eximiæ benignitatis argumentum, quod collegium illud consueverit suum dicere ejusque se curam perpetuo habiturum pollicitus fuerit. Qui vicissim, ne quod amantissimi Principis demerendi officium prætermitterent, sedulo curabant, et publici privatique amoris, quoties se daret opportunitas, exhibebant indicia. Pandulphi Colinucii Apologos, librum manuscriptum auro et margaritis affabre contectum, jubente Collegii Præside, tradidit Gulielmus Graius, Arthuri de Wilton Baronis filius natu minor, alienum donum Principi commendans illustri oratione sua; uti etiam Edvardus Chalonorus, qui duo insignium auroque fulgentium chirothecarum paria, pro universi collegii voto, et Ricardus Worslæus, adolescens illustris, libellum exoticarum linguarum versibus eleganter exaratum dono

11*

dedit: ut istiusmodi etiam munusculis levioribus benevolentiæ magnitudo æque facile conspici potuerit ac cœli amplitudo fenestra etsi parva. Pag. iii.

. . . .

Visuntur mox Magdalenensium, seu verius jam Principis Henrici ædes, quibus etsi Wainfletus ortum, et Magdalenæ fletus nomen dederit, Jacobi jam radii lacrymas exsiccasse gaudiumque nunquam obliviscendum visi sunt induxisse. Eaque gaudia, ne putarentur nulla ubi nulla exprimuntur, Douglaseus Castilioneus, publicæ lætitiæ gratitudinisque expeditus interpres, Regi ob oculos polita exhibuit oratione: unde mox quicquid ab initio in illustre hoc Henrici hospitium visu dignum delineavimus, pedibus oculisque lætus metitur, deque singulis lætus colloquitur. Quumque demum ingrederetur (uti est librorum avidus inspector) Bibliothecam et manuscripta, vetustatis situ fere evanescentia, contueretur, antiquæ fidei, cujus est defensor, ejusdem et amator, verissima oratione fassus est, etiamsi volumina recentiora characterum compaginumque ornatu multo sunt oculis jucundiora, istiusmodi tamen canitie squalentia plus suo palato arridere; horum enim fide tam hominum, quam librorum recentiorum, testimonia judiciaque æstimanda. Discessum tandem paraturus, ut omnibus Collegii studiosis, eum deducentibus, vultu voceque patefaceret, quam grata Ipsi fuissent omnia officii eorum amorisque testimonia, fronte qualem semper gestat serenissima valedixit, et capite discooperto, voce benignissima, *Valete,* inquit *generosi, valete omnes!* Pag. 132.